

Volume 1 SEPTEMBER 1960 Number 9

The  
National

# Wool Grower



# HOW TO GET TOP MARKET PRICES FOR PEEWEEES

*Here's how American Cyanamid Company can help you convert them into top-quality lambs.*

"A while back we bought 200 lambs that were really 'bottom of the barrel', reports Marvin Mollard, Amherst, Nebraska. "At 5 months they went 30 to 38 lbs. . . . all runts and peewees. Many had to be lifted off the trucks. We expected to lose three out of four of 'em."



Marvin Mollard, shown with his son...feeds out 1000 lambs a year.

## No vaccination... just Aureomycin Crumbles

"We didn't even vaccinate against enterotoxemia . . . just put them on a double dose of AUREOMYCIN® Crumbles for two weeks, then dropped back to regular dosage. Five lambs that were almost dead on arrival were lost . . . the rest responded beautifully.

"We fed out the flock in four months and sold at top market prices. Frankly we were amazed at the results."

## How Aureomycin Crumbles work

AUREOMYCIN is the wide-spectrum antibiotic that fights the



When lambs go into the feed lot, AUREOMYCIN Crumbles can cut down special mixes and hand feeding getting them off to a faster start.

harmful bacteria that cause most lamb sickness and many fatalities. Lambs on AUREOMYCIN Crumbles, use less feed energy to fight disease, convert more feed into thrifty gains. That's why AUREOMYCIN Crumbles help shorten the fattening period and increases gains as much as 21% more per day. They have produced a pound of gain on 35.6% less feed. They produce lambs with brighter eye, improved fleece and bloom...cut "off-feed" days and tail enders. They get lambs on full feed faster, cut scouring and over-eating disease.

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN per pound and are packed in 50 lb. bags. Available at your veterinarian, druggist, or feed dealer.

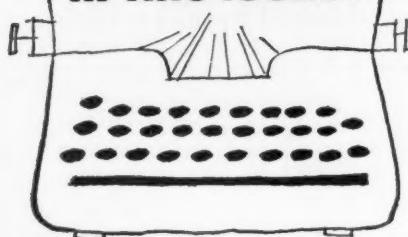
**IMPORTANT:** See for yourself! Ask your supplier for a FREE sample of AUREOMYCIN Crumbles for testing in your own flock. He will give you a 1 lb. sample, enough for treating 4 sheep for 2 weeks.



American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y. \*AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.



## in this issue:



### LARAMIE CONFERENCE:

The First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9 was quite successful in that a spirit of cooperation and willingness to work together was shown by so many different segments of the industry. Many worthwhile suggestions for action to solve the industry's problems were made. A full report of the conference is given beginning on page 10. We urge you to read it.

A follow-up meeting for the purpose of implementing the recommendations of the conference has been proposed by NWGA President Harold Josendal for October 20 in Denver, Colorado.

### NATIONAL WOOL MONTH:

By proclamation of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, September will be designated as "National Wool Month." Everyone connected in any way with sheep or wool is urged to do his part in promoting the industry by purchasing at least one wool article during the month.

A copy of the President's proclama-

lamation and some other information about National Wool Month are given on page 16.

### 45TH NATIONAL RAM SALE:

Prices at the 45th annual National Ram Sale dropped 32 per cent over 1959 due to drought conditions and poor wool and lamb markets. A complete rundown on the sale, average prices and pictures will be found beginning on page 20.

**T**HE National Wool Growers Association is expanding! As we go to press we have been informed that the Mississippi Sheep Producers Association will become affiliated with the NWGA on November 1, 1960.

The office of the Mississippi association is at State College. J. W. Gray, Jr., Dublin, is president; Bowmar H. Virden, Jr., vice president; and R. O. Buckley, State College, secretary-treasurer.

# Housing Request Form

96th Convention

National Wool Growers Association

January 22-25, 1961 — Denver, Colorado

Please Complete and Return To:

NWGA Housing Bureau  
c/o Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau  
225 W. Colfax Avenue  
Denver 2, Colorado

PLEASE NOTE: Single rooms are limited in number, and it is, therefore, advisable to share a twin room whenever possible. Reservations will be made on first come first served basis. Every effort will be made to make reservations at the hotel desired.

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ room/s for \_\_\_\_\_ person/s. Single \_\_\_\_\_ Double \_\_\_\_\_ Twin \_\_\_\_\_ Suite \_\_\_\_\_

Will arrive \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ A.M. Will depart \_\_\_\_\_ A.M.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour P.M. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ P.M. \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel: 1st Choice \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Choice \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Quoted daily rates are current and subject to such changes as economic conditions may necessitate.

Name of Hotel	Single Room (1 Person)	Double Bed (2 Persons)	Twin Bed (2 Persons)	Suites
Brown Palace.....	\$8.50-17.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$14.00-19.00	Parlor 1 B.R. \$22.00-65.00 Parlor 2 B.R. \$40.00-70.00
Cosmopolitan .....	8.50-11.00	12.00-18.00	14.00-20.00	22.00-45.00 38.00-60.00

Motels: There are excellent motels located in metropolitan Denver with a wide range of rates. If you prefer motel accommodations, kindly specify [ ] — rate range desired \_\_\_\_\_.

Rooms will be occupied by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

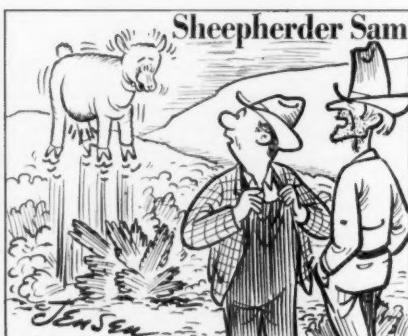
NAME \_\_\_\_\_ STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

Reservation requested by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

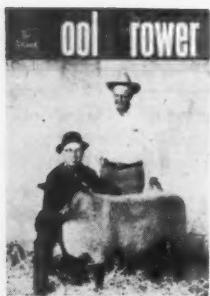
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
(zone)



"Anyway, the cactus ain't dried up yet."



## THE COVER

**G**ARNERING top honors at the 45th National Ram Sale was a thick-bodied Suffolk stud yearling consigned by the University of Wyoming at Laramie. Mallon and Vivion, Walden, Colorado, paid \$1,500 for the ram. Shown in our cover picture with the Suffolk ram are James Davidson (left) herdsman at the University and Charles Vivion (right).

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# September 1960

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Welby Aagard, Salt Lake City, Utah  
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Walter L. Morrissey, Bloomington, Wisconsin  
J. Norman Stratton, Rawlins, Wyoming

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### Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association

Box 2026, Milwaukee

Walter L. Morrissey, President

Roy E. Richards, Secretary

### Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley

J. Norman Stratton, President

J. B. Wilson, Secretary

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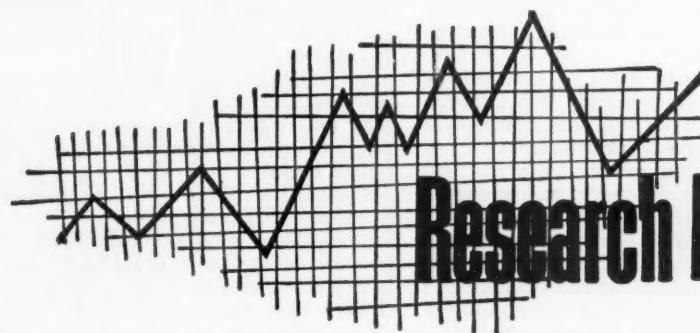
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## Research News

**T.** M. Schwink, University of Wyoming parasitologist, is starting a study that may aid research to combat stomach and intestinal worms that cut profits in sheep and cattle herds.

Veterinarians often have trouble in telling what type of worm is causing trouble in a herd of cattle or sheep, Schwink says. Eggs—easy to get because they are present in the droppings from an animal with worms—sometimes are hard to tell apart.

Laboratory researchers seeking better ways to kill worms have to wait until eggs hatch to identify some types. Egg identification could speed experiments.

Studies based on egg identification could tell what types of worms were most common in a certain locality or state and guide more effective treatment of worm infestation because different types require various treatment methods.

**R**AADIOACTIVE potassium may provide a method for evaluating the muscularity of live animals. Experiments on this subject are being conducted by members of the Department of Animal Science at the University of Illinois, with the cooperation of Dr. Phillip Gustafson and others at the Argonne National Laboratory.

Potassium exists in the body almost exclusively in muscle tissue with the possible exception of wool. The portion of potassium in muscle is relatively constant at all times. In addition constant proportion of naturally occurring potassium is radioactive. Hence, by knowing the amount of radioactivity deriving from potassium per unit of weight, one can mathematically calculate total potassium and, hence, total muscle. Preliminary tests on meat products of varying degrees of fatness have resulted in good agreement between naturally

occurring radioactive potassium and protein content as determined chemically. Numerous difficulties must be overcome before this method can be used with live animals but possibilities look reasonably promising at this time.

**A**N ambitious project to produce better midwestern lambs for today's consumers is gathering steam in the north-central region.

Experiment stations at Illinois, Ohio and North Dakota are playing a key role in this cooperative project. It's designed to measure lamb and carcass characteristics that affect the value of lambs.

It will include measures of the heritability of many traits to (1) determine which physical traits will appear often in following generations, (2) measure breed differences and gains from cross-breeding, (3) develop more reliable measures of carcass value and (4) evaluate the effect of environment on performance.

Each year animal scientists take measurements on several hundred lambs. They also exchange lambs between the three states to determine environment's effect on lamb production.

Results of this project should give more information on the development of breeds for lamb production. And the project should answer questions regarding the suitability of existing breeds for breeding purposes.

## Buyers Pay Off On Live Weight...



## Fringol® / CUTTER

### Protects Against Deaths Caused by OVEREATING DISEASE

You can put more live weight on the market by vaccinating all feeder lambs against overeating disease (enterotoxemia) with Fringol. Losses can be high when overeating disease strikes—with the biggest, best doing lambs usually being the first affected. Fringol given two weeks before lambs go on "hot" rations can protect throughout the normal feeding period. Fringol, a Type "d" *perfringens* bacterin, is fortified with ALHYDROX® to produce a high immunity that lasts longer.

For a free booklet on prevention and control of livestock disease, see your Cutter veterinary supplier or write Dept. O-751.

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top quality:  
Bluetongue Vaccine  
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CUTTER LABORATORIES • BERKELEY 10, CALIFORNIA

A young scientist at the University of Nevada has developed a method for determining total strontium in bone tissue of animals.

The method is the first that has proved satisfactory for measuring total strontium that does not require the use of very expensive X-ray and atomic reactor equipment. Marvin A. Wade developed the process while working on an Atomic Energy Commission project.

Knowledge of the behavior of total strontium in the body is important because the radioactive species of the element, strontium-90, is considered to be the most dangerous element in fallout from nuclear explosions and reactors. The method will aid researchers in determining the function and behavior of strontium in the body.

The process developed by Mr. Wade uses an ion exchange reaction. Ion exchange operates on the principle of an ordinary household water softener. The ion exchange resin replaces strontium in solution with ammonia ions. The strontium is then removed from the resin and measured with a flame photometer. The intensity of the radiation produced on burning is a measure of the amount of strontium present.

In addition to helping scientists determine the behavior of strontium in the body, the discovery will aid in the study

of the effects of total strontium intake on the use the body makes of strontium-90.

Some evidence found in research by Nevada workers suggests that if sufficient strontium is available, the animal body may reject strontium-90. It is hoped that this new process will aid scientists in their work to investigate the validity of these indications.

The data which led to the thought that total strontium intake affected Strontium-90 assimilation by the animal body were found in the animals used for research in nuclear testing in Nevada.

Animals on the Nevada Test Site where strontium-90 fallout was probably the highest assimilated no more strontium-90 than animals at Knoll Creek more than 300 miles away. However, the total strontium in the bones of animals on the test site was about 50 per cent more than found in the animals at Knoll Creek.

The bones of animals at Delamar Valley, 60 miles from the test site, contained about the same level of total strontium as the animals at the Nevada test site. These animals assimilated only about two-thirds as much strontium-90 as the animals at Knoll Creek or the Nevada test site.

Mr. Wade warned that there is not scientific proof that total strontium will

cause the body to reject strontium-90, but the indications are strong enough to warrant further investigation.

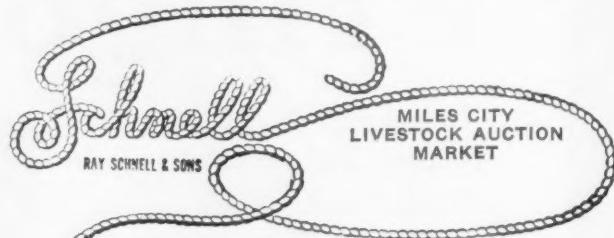
Strontium is used by the body in much the same way calcium is used, but the body will reject strontium in favor of calcium when both are available in sufficient quantity.

Although strontium-90 is very harmful to the body, non-radioactive strontium does not produce harmful effects. If added strontium will cause the body to reject strontium-90, there is a possibility that the danger from radioactive fallout can be reduced.

A \$200,000 supplemental grant recently approved by Congress will finance new research on the screwworm to be conducted at Kerrville, Texas. Agricultural Research Service entomologists under the supervision of Dr. Raymond C. Bushland, will attempt to develop better methods of rearing screwworms plus finding ways to produce strains of the insect better suited for sterilization by irradiation. One important purpose of the research is to learn more about the nutritional requirements of the screwworm larvae in order to develop an improved, inexpensive rearing medium.

## Montana's Progressive Sheep Auction Market

if you are looking for a modern up-to-date and growing sheep auction with a large volume of fresh rancher consigned sheep and lambs! Come to . . .



### SCHEDULE FOR MONDAY SHEEP SALES:

Every Monday from September 12 through December.

Range conditions indicate early marketing this season.

We wish to offer to you, Buyer or Seller, our constantly improved facilities, proper feed and care, combined with personalized service.

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PRESIDENT: WILLARD SCHNELL, CE 2-4126

YARD MANAGER: WALTER SHJEFLO, CE 2-1258

CONTACT MAN: KEN THOMPSON, CE 2-0499

# the CUTTING CHUTE

## USDA reports on futures trading in 1959-60

Futures trading was used extensively in agricultural marketing in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, the USDA reports.

The estimated number of futures transactions for all commodities increased 5.4 per cent compared with the previous year. The value of futures transactions, estimated at 26.4 billion dollars for 1959-60 was almost unchanged from 1958-59.

There was increased use of hedging in the futures market. In wool futures on the New York market, month end open contracts averaged 23,580,000 pounds—larger than in any previous year. Volume of trading decreased in some commodities, mainly cotton and wheat, but the decreases were more than offset by the larger volume of trading in wool, soybeans, potatoes and eggs.

### Ronald G. Hogg re-elected Pacific Wool Growers president

Ronald G. Hogg of Salem, Oregon, prominent Hampshire sheep breeder, was re-elected the 39th president of the 39-year-old wool marketing organization, Pacific Wool Growers, at a meeting of the newly elected board of directors in Portland, Oregon, July 22.

Louis Levy of Pendleton was re-elected vice president and R. A. Ward of Portland was re-elected vice president and general manager.

Manager Ward reported the volume of wool handled to date by the association was approximately 20 per cent above the 1959 volume. Since the first of the year, according to Mr. Ward, 246 new members have joined the association.

### Little International will be held in Ames, Iowa, October 8

A judging contest for state FFA and 4-H members is scheduled as an added attraction at this year's Little International at Iowa State University in Ames. The date set for the 1960 show is Saturday, October 8.

Contestants will judge nine classes including three reason classes. There will be classes on cattle, hogs and sheep as well as an extra one on quarter horses.

Following the judging contest a barbecue will be held for contestants and their parents. Guided tours will also be available for those boys interested. Other new events in this year's show include displays featuring agricultural and home economics industries, specialty acts in the evening show and a style show.

The Little International is a showmanship contest sponsored by the Iowa

State Block and Bridle Club. It is held annually with Iowa State University students exhibiting university livestock. Approximately a week before the show, students draw for their animals and begin grooming them as they would for a big livestock exhibition, and they are judged for their showmanship ability.

### New book added to "Sheepmen's Books listing

A new book has been added to the listing of "Sheepmen's Books" which appears in each month's National Wool Grower. The book entitled, "Approved



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL



# CRAIG RAM SALE

Craig, Colorado

Monday, October 10, 1960

### Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Sales Pavilion

Auction starts at 9:30 a.m.

• 146 LOTS—667 TOP RAMS •

• ALL YEARLINGS •

Will sell in order:

310 Suffolks

65 Hampshires

98 Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

155 Columbias

39 Rambouilletts

*Quality Comes First in CRS Rams and in Sales Management Policy*



Howard Brown, Auctioneer  
Woodland, California

Sale under management of  
Routt-Moffat Woolgrowers Assn.



"Practices in Sheep Production" was written by Dr. Elwood M. Juergenson, University of California at Davis and sells for \$3 a copy. It may be ordered through the National Wool Growers Association.

According to the preface, the purpose of the book is to "furnish a comprehensive list of approved practices with information on how they should be done in the sheep enterprise." The author states, "The primary aim of the book has been to carefully select and condense information so as to eliminate a vast amount of reading in order to determine the best methods and procedures to follow in carrying out the practices."

## New USDA bulletin tells how to prepare wool for market

Step-by-step instructions on how to prepare wool for market are given in a new publication, "Preparing Wool for Market—How to Increase Profits," recently issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Each step discussed is illustrated with a photograph. Points covered are shearing, keeping wool clean and dry, tying fleeces attractively and packaging them properly.

"Attractively prepared wool can usually be sold at a premium over wool in

poor condition," the bulletin points out. "The manner in which wool is prepared for market has a great influence on the quality and value of the finished cloth—hence on the marketability of the grower's clip."

The new 12-page bulletin (Marketing Bulletin 10), prepared by the Denver Wool Laboratory of the Livestock Division of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, supersedes an earlier four-page publication, "Preparing Wool for Market" (leaflet 92).

Single copies of the new publication may be obtained free from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

## Industry-wide beef grading conference called

An industry-wide conference on beef grading has been announced by Dean Brown, Santa Maria, California, chairman of the American National Cattlemen's Association beef grading study committee.

Sponsored by the American National, the conference is to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, probably in mid-November. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also has been asked to cooperate.

"Beef grading is one of the most widely discussed subjects in beef cattle producing, feeding, processing and retailing circles today," Brown said. "The purpose of the industry-wide conference will be to consider current proposals and other means of improving beef grading throughout the nation."

Announcement of the conference followed a meeting of the beef grading study committee at College Station, Texas, August 8-10.

## Mohair production doubles since 1952

Production of mohair in the seven main mohair-producing states has almost doubled since 1952, largely because the number of goats clipped has increased from 2.3 million head to 3.8 million in that time.

However, the average weight of the clip per goat has also increased over the years—from 5.3 pounds in 1952 to a record 6.4 pounds in 1959.

Although domestic consumption of mohair has increased slightly in the last few years, a large share of the increased production has been exported. Exports of mohair have increased from only 200,000 pounds in 1952 to 18.5 million pounds in 1959, most of it going to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Japan, West Germany and Italy.

# Named for a Champion and STILL a Champion

## "SLATS DAWSON"

The styling of this 12-inch beauty, the durable calf leather in Benedictine color, and the comfortable fitting qualities make this one of the champions in the NOCONA line.

This number was named in honor of "Slats Dawson", world's champion cutting horse of 1958, owned by George Pardi, Uvalde, Texas. It is made with NOCONA'S Exclusive Thin-Line Cushion Shank . . . hand-boxed, low pointed toe.

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## Clarence H. Pals named head of Federal Meat Inspection

Dr. Clarence H. Pals has been named head of the Meat Inspection Division of the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, according to ARS Administrator Byron T. Shaw. The appointment was effective September 1, 1960.

Dr. Pals succeeds Dr. Albert R. Miller, who is retiring after a distinguished career embracing almost 35 years of service in the department. Dr. Miller has headed the Federal Meat Inspection Service since 1944.

Dr. Pals also has had a distinguished career in the USDA since he joined the department in November, 1932, as a veterinary meat inspector at Chicago.

## Armour to build plant near Twin Falls, Idaho

Armour and Company of Chicago has announced plans for building a beef and lamb slaughtering plant near Twin Falls, Idaho.

Construction of the new plant, which will slaughter 1,200 to 1,300 cattle and up to 6,000 lambs per week, will begin as soon as detailed plans can be developed. Armour hopes to start operations within a year.

The plant will be located in Magic Valley, 12 miles east of Twin Falls, where a large number of fed cattle and lambs are produced and shipped outside the area for slaughter. Armour has an option on a 117-acre site for the new facility.

The one-story plant will be flexible so more lambs can be handled in peak seasons and cattle slaughter can be increased at other times. Approximately 100 persons will be employed initially.

## New book on sheep equipment plans

The Mid-West Plan Service has released another in its series of equipment plan books for livestock growers—this one written especially for sheepmen. The book contains more than 80 plans and diagrams representing the latest ideas in home made sheep equipment.

Typical plans in the book include sorting and loading chutes, self-feeders, waterers, lamb bunks and creeps, stock guards, corrals and portable dipping vats. As an added feature, the book also gives a number of feedlot layouts designed for top sheep production efficiency.

The sheep equipment book is the third in a series of equipment plan books for livestock owners. Other plan books are available on swine and beef and dairy equipment.

The books sell for \$1.00 each. You can get copies from your county farm adviser or from the University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Engineering in Urbana.

## Faster rise seen in meat buying

Per capita purchases of meat probably will increase faster than purchases of other foods, according to the USDA. Projections through 1980, the USDA reports, indicate an 11 per cent increase in per capita consumption of all farm foods and 16 per cent for meat animals.

## Seattle stockyards ends operations

The third terminal livestock market on the West Coast to cease operations within a year's time is the Seattle (Washington) Union Stockyards. It received its last consignments of livestock on July 23.

Increased value of land in all three instances, coupled with decreased volume of livestock receipts, were said to have been the governing factors in closing the stockyards. The Seattle property is in the heart of a heavily developed industrial section.



**Get More Money For Your Wool!**

## **Brand With KEMP'S BRANDING LIQUID Lanolin Base Emulsion**

### **STAYS ON**

Brand sheep wet or dry—rain, snow, sun, sheep dip or harsh treatment won't remove the KEMP'S brand. Range-proved colors of orange, red, black, green or blue stay clearly visible at least one full year!

### **SCOURS OUT**

Mills pay more for wool with scorable brands. And KEMP'S scours out! Won't mat or hurt fibers or hide. That's why more sheepmen use KEMP'S than any other branding liquid.

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KEMP'S costs less to use because it brands more sheep per gallon! Easy to apply in any temperature—won't cake in the can, so there's no waste.

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### **Pressurized KEMP'S**

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Ekalaka, Montana

**746 U. S. Sheep go to Colombia**

The Foreign Agriculture Service reports that a team of Colombia sheep buyers recently bought 746 head of United States breeding sheep in Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon, the largest shipment to go to Colombia since 1946. The sheep were selected from flocks of Suffolks, Hampshires, Romneys, Corriedales, and Rambouillet.

Buy at least one wool article  
in September—  
**NATIONAL WOOL MONTH**

**The National Columbia Show and Sale**  
**SEPTEMBER 23 and 24**  
Upper Sandusky, Ohio

*If you want—*

- \* More Pounds of Wool at Shearing Time
- \* More Lambs with More Weight at Selling Time . . .

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Rt. 1, New Bremen, Ohio or  
Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. of America,  
P. O. Box 802, Ft. Collins, Colorado

**"Operation Multiple Use"—new Forest Service booklet**

A 16-page booklet describing the accelerated program to develop all national forest renewal resources to meet the increasing demands of an expanding population during the next 10 to 15 years, has just been released by the Forest Service. The booklet is entitled "Operation Multiple Use—A Program for the National Forests."

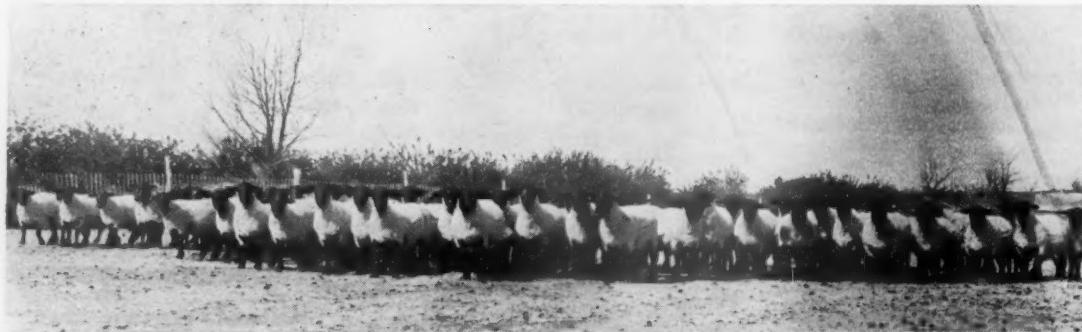
In the booklet the Forest Service describes the program as a race against time. "We are trying to make the potential yields of water, recreation, timber,

forage and wildlife from these public forests keep up with a growing population's growing needs," said Richard E. McArdle, chief of the Forest Service. Almost everyone will receive direct benefits from this program because almost everyone uses some national forest resource or product, the booklet points out.

A copy of the publication may be obtained from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or from any Forest Service field office.

**\$58 billion spent on food**

American families spent 58 billion dollars on farm-grown food last year. About 39 billion dollars went for marketing charges and 19.7 billion dollars was returned to farmers. This was the largest share for marketing since 1933.

**QUANTITY plus QUALITY****HAYS SUFFOLKS**

Our consignments to the Idaho, National and Idaho Falls Ram Sales will be selected from the rams pictured above. We invite you to inspect our rams at our ranch — just 6 miles west of Idaho Falls.

*We aim to produce quality rams that speak for themselves and us.*

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# NWGA News Highlights

By: EDWIN E. MARSH

Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association



**Republican Platform Endorses Wool Act:** In view of efforts made to have an endorsement of the Wool Act included in the platforms of both political parties, we are pleased to note that the following appears in the Republican platform: "To assure steady, balanced growth and agricultural progress, we pledge: . . . Legislative action for programs now scheduled to expire for the school milk program, wool and sugar, including increased sugar acreage to domestic areas." The Republican platform also includes a pledge "To prevent dumping of agricultural imports upon domestic markets." Also pledged is "A crash research program to develop industrial and other uses of farm products."

The Democratic platform, while not singling out any particular agricultural commodity for special mention, did include endorsement of production payments programs, which would include the National Wool Act.

**Hearings on GATT Negotiations:** We joined with the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and other textile groups at hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information early in

## *Wisconsin Joins NWGA Ranks*

**A**NOTHER state association affiliate of the National Wool Growers Association has been received into the organization. After being accepted by the NWGA Executive Committee, the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association on August 8 sent in their dues as affiliated state association members.

The Executive Committee accepted the Wisconsin group because they are the leading sheep association in that state and represent the majority of the sheep producers there.

Walter L. Morrissey of Bloomington is president of the Wisconsin association. Vice president is Fred B. Larson, and Roy E. Richards is secretary-manager. The office of the association is located at North Jackson and Corcoran Avenue in Milwaukee.

August in testimony opposing any further tariff cuts on certain manufactured wool items in negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which commence in September. These items were part of a voluminous list issued in May to be considered for possible U. S. concessions.

The wool manufactures up for possible cut include knit fabrics valued over \$1 a pound, hose and half hose valued at not over \$1.75 per dozen pairs, blankets, automobile robes, knit underwear, knit outerwear, hat bodies, some carpets, tapestries and upholstery goods.

We based our opposition to these cuts primarily on the fact that our domestic wool manufacturers are already suffering financially from the tremendous increase in wool fabric imports, that these proposed cuts would cause them further economic losses, and that we need our domestic manufacturers if we are to maintain a wool growing industry in this country.

### **Proposed Bill on Meat Imports:**

Through the assistance of Congressman O. C. Fisher (Texas) a proposed bill has been drafted by the House legislative counsel for a tariff quota on imports of dressed lamb and mutton and live lamb. The present thinking is to have this bill introduced at the opening of Congress next January.

Strategy of introduction will probably be determined following election. Also to be determined is whether we want to make this a joint bill with the cattle people and to include tariffs and quotas on beef imports. A suggestion is that we get other groups adversely affected by imports, such as the shrimp industry, to join and thereby get wider congressional support.

As presently drafted, the proposed bill would follow recommendations of the two members of the Tariff Commission who favored relief and would permit imports in any year of 90,000 live lambs, 11,125,000 pounds of frozen lamb and 47,700,000 pounds of frozen mutton at rates of 75 cents per head on live lambs, 3½ cents per pound on frozen lamb and 2½ cents per pound on frozen mutton. Any additional imports during the year would be assessed additional duties of 75 cents per head on live

lambs, 7 cents per pound on frozen lambs and 5 cents per pound on dressed mutton. Quotas would also be on a country-by-country basis.

It is important for growers to sound out all candidates for office prior to the elections as to their support of legislation of this kind.

### **Plentiful Foods List Features Lamb**

As a service to the food industry the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issues a list each month of "plentiful foods." The lists are issued as a buying guide for public and institutional feeders and the grocery trade. They include menu and merchandising suggestions. The AMS cooperates in pushing agricultural commodities in each area where there is a larger than usual supply.

In the western area during August and September the plentiful foods list features lamb. Merchandising hints for displaying and selling lamb are presented to the grocery trade. Sales cues such as "barbecue specials," "a sandwich treat—cold sliced lamb," "a lamb roast for patio guests," are suggested.

Menus for preparing braised lamb shanks and also lamb shoulder with vegetables are included in the lists sent to public and institutional feeders.

## *Meeting Proposed for Denver*

**A**S a follow-up on the National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9, NWGA President Harold Josendal is proposing a meeting of all participating organizations in Denver, Colorado, October 20. At the close of the Laramie Conference, the NWGA was charged with the responsibility of getting all interested segments together to implement suggestions made at the conference.

Mr. Josendal has written the participating organizations to see if the October 20 date is satisfactory after which a definite meeting place will be selected.

# First National Lamb and Wool Conference

## Airs Industry Problems



The conferees at the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference August 8 and 9 had a chance to test their judgment of live lambs against official USDA carcass grading. They estimated live weights, grades and dressing yields of five lambs. The lambs were then slaughtered and displayed the following day. (NWG photo)



Clifford Wannebo of King Sooper Markets in Denver, Colorado, is shown explaining results of carcass grading and weighing of the lambs. Results were as follows: No. 1, high choice, 48.9 dressing percentage and 92 pounds live weight; No. 2, average choice, 50 per cent, 124 pounds; No. 3, low prime, 54.9 per cent, 91 pounds; No. 4, average prime, 52.3 per cent, 107 pounds; No. 5, low choice, 45.5 per cent, 77 pounds. No. 4 was the fattest and No. 2 the meatiest. (NWG photo)

By: GLADYS MIKE  
Associate Editor, National Wool Grower

A definite realization of the many problems confronting the wool and lamb industry and a recognition of the vital necessity for each segment of the industry banding together to solve those problems, were greatly in evidence at the First National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9. Approximately 250 representatives from every phase of the lamb and wool industry were in attendance at the two-day meeting on the University of Wyoming campus.

The conference, first of its kind for the sheep industry, was sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association and the following organizations: American Farm Bureau Federation, American Feed Manufacturers Association, American Meat Institute, American Sheep Producers Council, American Stock Yards Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, Boston Wool Trade Association, Livestock Conservation, Inc., National Association of Food Chains, National Association of Livestock Auction Markets, National Farmers Union, National Grange, National

Lamb Feeders Association, National Livestock Exchange, National Live Stock and Meat Board, National Livestock Feeders Association, National Livestock Producers Association, National Wool Marketing Corporation, Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association, River Markets Group and U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association.

Alexander Johnston, sheep and wool specialist, University of Wyoming, was general chairman of arrangements for the conference. At the end of the very successful meeting, the conference extended a unanimous thank-you to Professor Johnston and all members of the university staff.

Keynoting the opening session of the meeting were Marvin L. McLain, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and S. Kent Christensen, economist for the National Association of Food Chains.

Citing inflation as one of the greatest problems facing agriculture Mr. McLain pointed to agriculture's shrinking share of the food dollar despite greatly increased efficiency on farms and ranches.

Production expenses for our farmers, he pointed out, had experienced a 370 per cent rise in the last 20 years—from \$7 billion in 1940 to \$22.6 billion in 1952 and \$26 billion last year. The increase in production costs in the last 10 years had been brought on, he related, by such items as a 40 to 45 per cent increase for tractors, a more than 50 per cent in-



DON CLYDE  
Conference Chairman



HON. MARVIN McLAIN  
Conference Keynoter

crease for plows and combines, a 40 per cent increase for barbed wire, etc.

"Farmers are becoming much more efficient in their operations," Secretary McLain stated. "They benefit and they expect their customers to share in these benefits. For instance, in 1914 an average laborer could buy a pound loaf of bread with the returns of 16 minutes work. Today he can buy a better pound loaf for about five minutes work. Farmers all over our nation are demonstrating each year further improvement in efficiency of production. This is especially true in crops, livestock and poultry production."

"However, the farmers' share of the food dollar was 52 per cent in 1944; 43 per cent in 1954, 40 per cent in 1958 and averaged about 38 per cent in 1959. This drop is taking place in spite of farmers' increased efficiency. Farmers have the right to expect the same efficiency from business and labor. They also have the right to expect this efficiency to be passed along so that the cost of things they must buy for production purposes does not continue to go up and up, but reverses itself and starts down."

In closing his remarks, Secretary McLain reiterated the support of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in extending the National Wool Act. He also warned that because this program had worked so well for wool was no indication it would work for other commodities. In fact, he warned against such programs for such commodities that were in surplus production. He stated this would be one of the "blind alleys" down which so many forces would take agriculture. He cautioned that such a program for all commodities would cost in excess of \$10 billion annually and could lead to bankruptcy of all farm programs and a socialized agriculture, because a large share of the farmers' net income would come from the federal treasury.

#### Sheep Industry at Crossroads

In opening his remarks Dr. S. Kent

Christensen told the audience that "the sheep and wool industry is at an important crossroad." "If it does not soon take the kind of action that will buoy up its economic position," he warned, "the industry is doomed to an insignificant role in American agriculture." The industry clearly has lost important ground to those products competing for the agricultural resources needed to produce red meat, he said, and it has also lost ground to those industries competing for the consumers' meat dollar.

He congratulated those who made the wise decision to call the Laramie conference whereby the economic position of the sheep and wool industry might be discussed and thereby lay the groundwork for setting in motion action programs to improve the economic position of the American sheep producer.

"The upturn in sheep numbers in the last few years was partly a result of incentive payments to producers under the National Wool Act," he said. "However, after this faint glimmer of hope," he continued, "we are now faced with a new problem—that of imports—which are apparently having an important influence upon stability of prices in this country. The year 1959 saw record levels of imported live lambs, frozen lamb and frozen mutton. While mutton imports have decreased this year relative to last year, the imports of live lambs in the first six months of the year were about 196 per cent over last year and frozen lamb has increased nearly 175 per cent over the previous year."

Dr. Christensen stated that the increased importation of sheep and lambs into the United States along with the stepped up increases of numerous other products, has resulted in part from inflationary forces in this country which have caused production costs to get out of line with those of other nations. It was his opinion that the fault lies in a national policy which allows the monopolistic power of labor to secure wage increases out of proportion to gain in productivity. Increases in wage rates in industry, he said, are directly reflected in the cost of farmers' supplies and equipment and in marketing costs.

"We must either make adjustments of our national labor policy," he said, "or there should be protective tariffs for our American producers." "We cannot live with low tariff and inflation," he warned, "without inviting ruinous competition from abroad." The consensus among numerous agricultural economists, animal husbandry professors, sheep producers and feeders and also several chain store executives engaged directly or indirectly in the sheep and lamb industry, Dr. Christensen said is: "We must learn to produce the type of product desired by consumers at a price



DR. S. KENT CHRISTENSEN  
Conference Keynoter

competitive to other red meats and poultry. Secondly, after producing this item, we must market it in an effective manner and let the housewife know we have the kind of product she desires."

He then detailed the means for improving the position of the sheep industry through increased efficiency of production at less cost through methods being developed by improved and intensified research projects and better marketing programs. He also called for an increase in the consumers' demand for lamb and wool and a good public relations program to dispel the idea many people have that the sheep industry runs to the government for help every time it is in trouble. He suggested more self-help programs such as the Laramie conference.

#### Suggests All-American Committee

Alex O'Shea, general secretary, Federated Farmers of New Zealand spoke on the methods of sheep production in his country. He urged American sheep producers to join with producers of New Zealand in forming committees to work out means for expanding the demand for lamb and wool in the United States. He said New Zealand favors such an arrangement to "allow use of imports to stabilize lamb supplies and widen markets in the United States." He described the United States as "the greatest potential market in the world for sheep products."

The New Zealand move, he said "is not a philanthropic gesture, but a recognition by us that by working together we can solve our problems." His country's farmers, he said, want to see the decline in the United States sheep industry halted. In introducing the proposal, he labeled his message as "probably unique in the farming history of the world."

He showed a film and spent the large part of his speech describing New Zealand's agricultural and sheep production

(Continued on next page)

methods. He suggested that American sheepmen might well consider adapting farming principles developed in New Zealand to combat high production costs. These principles include: (1) better production management and use of grass; (2) streamlining sheep handling methods; (3) standardization of product of both lamb and wool; and (4) improvement of receipts from wool. Improvements of wool receipts, he said, came through: (1) three basic ewe-flock types, each producing materially the same wool free from black fibers; (2) breeding; (3) wool handling methods and (4) production only of wool on New Zealand's poorest and driest country.

He called on sheep industry people in both countries to "think big." Referring to differences of opinion in the United States sheep industry, he urged them to "sink" their differences and to "work together to put the industry where it should be."

#### WOOL AND LAMB GENERAL SESSIONS

THE majority of the conference time was devoted to general sessions on wool and lamb, broken down into five phases; namely, lamb marketing, processing and grading, merchandising, promotion, and production and economics. Wool sessions were concerned with preparation and marketing, processing, utilization, promotion, and production and economics.

Each session chairman then reported the findings of his committee at the closing session on August 9. The National Wool Growers Association was charged with the responsibility of set-

ting up a committee from the various organizations participating in the conference, to carry out the recommendations made in the conference reports.

#### Wool Sessions

Morton Darman, president of the Top Company, who chairmanned the sessions on wool preparation, marketing and processing, stated that it is important to recognize that the bulk of the textile industry today expects a product to approach a synthetic from most manufacturing standpoints. Specifically, he said, the manufacturer expects (1) uniformity in grade through breeding and proper handling; (2) uniformity in length through elimination of second clips supplemented by grading and (3) freeness from defects and contamination.

In the discussion which followed, the means for giving the textile industry the product which it desires and the problems involved in doing so were detailed along with possible means of overcoming those problems. The high cost of freight was cited as lending itself to a combination of solutions. One of these was consideration of semi-processing of grease wool in the West to eliminate freight cost on shrinkage. Mr. Darman recommended caution in this regard to be sure the contemplated processing is economically sound. One criteria that should be met, he said, is the availability of a minimum of 20 million pounds of wool per year to justify the capital expenditure in building a modern scouring plant. He advised scouring only the shorter wools at first because many buyers are unwilling to purchase wools of combed length in a scoured form.

During the discussion a second means of reducing freight cost without sacrificing any potential customers for wool was presented. This involved baling rather than bagging. A compressed bale ranging in weight from 800 to 1,000 pounds will permit loading at least 80,000 pounds in a conventional freight car and should result in a net saving to the grower of approximately one cent per pound in the grease. It was pointed out that this solution would require a joint effort by the growers to justify the capital investment required for a baling press but this should not pose a serious obstacle. Portable bailing presses are available and except for the largest wool operations would be desirable. It was brought out in the discussion that consideration should be given to grading the wool prior to baling.

Another problem which was discussed was that of carrying a domestic clip—all of which is shorn within a 90-day period—through the rest of the year when at least half of it will enter manufacturing. Inasmuch as half the manufacturing industry is located in the South and less than half is located in the Northeast, Mr. Darman pointed out that it would seem economically desirable to warehouse the wool in the West to avoid extra freight charges. In this connection it was suggested that Boston and other eastern wool dealers be encouraged to avail themselves of western warehouse facilities.

The session also discussed the very important problem of the loss of a substantial segment of the domestic market for top, yarn, fabrics and garments to

(Continued on page 42)



Miss Wool of Wyoming, Anita Simons, samples the shish-ke-bob prepared by Leo Beshara, University of Wyoming chef, for a special lamb luncheon held the first day of the Laramie conference. Mr. Beshara, born of Lebanese parents, served "exotic Near East dishes" of lamb at the second conference luncheon. (Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service photo)



Alex O'Shea, general secretary of the Federated Farmers of New Zealand, discusses a loin of lamb produced in his country. Mr. O'Shea had about 160 pounds of New Zealand lamb cuts flown to the United States for display at Laramie. (Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service photo)



## The Federal Grazing Permit in the Ranch Unit

By: DR. JOHN F. VALENTINE

Extension Range Specialist

Utah State University, Logan

**R**EDUCTIONS in permitted numbers of livestock on public lands are sometimes opposed by permittees. This has led to the conclusion by some that ranchers are not basically conservation minded. However, the reason for this opposition is not at all this simple.

Grazing permits on public lands administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have taken on distinct sale and loan value over the years. This value has not been given official recognition by the federal land administering agencies. Agency policy has continued to recognize no invested rights but only privileges in these grazing permits. These can be amended or revoked. However, both agencies do recognize prior rights, which normally are transferred only following a waiver by the present permittee. Such a waiver is practically always dependent upon monetary transactions between the present permittee and the new permittee.

Permits may be purchased outright or their value may be capitalized into the deeded lands to which the grazing permits are attached. The U. S. Forest Service requires that land or cattle be sold

with the permit. The BLM requires only that the new permittee be commensurate. During the past two years in Utah, forest summer permits have sold as high as \$30 per ewe. Most sales of permits allowing three to four months of summer grazing have been between \$10 to \$15 per ewe (\$50 to \$75 per cow). Since a majority of the lands administered by the BLM supply only a maintenance ration, the sale value of grazing permits on these lands is correspondingly less. In addition to these initial costs, new permittees continue to pay grazing fees on these public lands.

Ranches are commonly sold on the basis of carrying capacity in animal units (AU) of yearlong carrying capacity in proper seasonal balance. (An AU is the forage required roughly to support one cow or five ewes for 12 months.) The value of grazing permits are normally included within this sale price. The sale value per AU of carrying capacity on federal lands is normally 35 to 45 per cent of that on deeded lands of a similar productivity and quality. In areas such as Arizona where the ratio of public to private land is high in most ranch units and where water is commonly the com-

mensurate base, 50 per cent or even more of the total sale value of the ranch may be apportioned to the federal grazing permit.

The price which ranchers can afford to pay for each additional unit of carrying capacity varies considerably depending upon many factors. These include supply and demand, season of use, type of forage, adequacy of the water supply, condition of the range, the kind and class of livestock to be grazed and the tax levy. Real estate appraisers currently suggest that a reasonable sale value of ranches for agricultural purposes is \$200 to \$300 per AU of carrying capacity. A price of over \$500 is seldom justifiable unless minerals and other land values in addition to grazing are great. The per cent of deeded land in the ranch unit and the tax levy on this land would have an important bearing on reasonable ranch prices.

Many ranchers have attempted to build up their marginal operations into economic units by buying out the permit of a neighboring permittee. This approach is justifiable only if the purchased permit subsequently remains

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# Lamb and Wool Pools Recommended By Colorado Conventioners

**A**N orderly and more efficient system of marketing their products was recognized by the 300 members attending the Colorado Wool Growers Convention in Glenwood Springs, July 25-27, as the most important solution to one of the pressing problems facing the sheep industry. The members agreed that better marketing of their products must start at the local level and must conform to the thinking of the producer involved.

The convention adopted a resolution recommending that all localities form a local organization and, as far as practical, pool their lambs and wool for sale. They also recommended that immediate steps be taken to contact the state wool growers associations of the major sheep producing states and the National Wool Growers Association in an effort to establish a marketing committee composed of members of all of these states. The committee's duties would be to prepare a coordinated marketing program to increase the bargaining power of the sheep producers in marketing their products.

One entire session of the convention was devoted to a forum on the marketing problem at which the matter was discussed frankly and honestly by forum members. Judge Dan Hughes of Montrose served as forum moderator. Other members included Charles Jennings, Denver Union Stock Yards Co.; Lee Sinclair, Packers and Stockyards Division, Washington, D. C.; Jerry Sotola,

Armour and Company, Chicago; Dwight Heath, Lamar, Secretary, National Lamb Feeders Association; Brett Gray, Denver, American Sheep Producers Council; G. N. Winder, Craig and Robert Field, Denver.

Also speaking at convention sessions was Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary, National Wool Growers Association, who reported on the work of the National, particularly in Washington, D. C. Frederick P. Champ, well-known champion of grazing rights on federal lands spoke on "The Future of the Range Sheep Industry Under Federal Land Administration." Reporting on the lamb and wool promotion work of the American Sheep Producers Council was J. M. "Casey" Jones, executive secretary. Professor C. W. Cook of the Utah State University at Logan, addressed the gathering on "Range Nutrition," while the subject of wilderness legislation was covered by John Barnard, Jr., Colorado Water Congress, Denver. Marshall Hughes, president of the Colorado association gave a progress report on the association's work during the past year. Mrs. Marshall Hughes, Colorado auxiliary president, reported on the work of the women's group.

Each evening of the three-day conclave members put aside their cares for a few hours to enjoy some social get-togethers. The annual lamb barbecue was held at the Hotel Colorado picnic grounds the first evening, courtesy of Mr. & Mrs. Jim Jolley of Agate.

Miss Janet Ray, Olathe, was chosen Miss Wool of Colorado for 1961 at contest finals held the second evening beside the Hotel Colorado's picturesque pool.

Capping the social activities was the annual banquet, floor show and dance Wednesday evening July 27. J. H. Jackson of the Rifle Production Credit Association was toastmaster.

Marshall Hughes was re-elected president of the association. Vice presidents named were Huck Newmeyer, Center; Clarence Quinlan, Antonito; Hugh Seely, Craig, and Laverne Wood, Arriba. Delegates elected to the Colorado Sheep Council were Marshall Hughes, G. N. Winder, Angus McIntosh, Ernest Ramstetter, Mike Noonan, Elton Gent and James Wagner.

Mrs. Nick Theos, Meeker, was elected president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary during the annual convention of the women's group. She will assume her new office January 1, 1961.

Other officers chosen are Mrs. Orville Mahaffey, Grand Valley, first vice president; Mrs. Dale Weldon, Fruita, second vice president; Mrs. Victor Paulek, Hesperus, historian; Mrs. Bert Rosenlund, Meeker, secretary-treasurer and Mrs. Raymond Farmer, Durango, director of the Make It Yourself With Wool activities.

A digest of the resolutions adopted by the convention follows:

Commended those who made the 33rd Colorado Wool Show an outstanding suc-



Lamb Marketing Forum at the Colorado convention. L. to r.: G. N. Winder, Craig; Charles Jennings, Denver Union Stockyards Company; Lee Sinclair, P&SY Division, Washington, D. C.; Dan Hughes (moderator), Montrose; Jerry Sotola, Armour and Company, Chicago; Dwight Heath, National Lamb Feeders, Lamar; Brett Gray, ASPC, Denver, and Robert Field, Colorado association secretary, Denver.



Mike Hayes (left), Denver, and A. C. Kaiser (right), Monte Vista. Mr. Kaiser was sweepstakes winner in the third annual Colorado Wool Show. They are shown above examining the champion fleece of the show. Mike Hayes Wool Selling Service of Denver bought all the wool in the show at 50 cents per pound, the proceeds to go to the Colorado Wool Growers' treasury.

cess, especially George Scott. Thanked all participating county agents for their excellent efforts in behalf of the show.

Recommended that all ram sales held in the state be strictly sifted in order to assure the sale of only high-quality, disease-free animals.

Urged the State Highway Department to properly repair and maintain state highway right-of-way fences throughout the state. Recommended that the State Highway Department plant grasses on any and all new highway construction and further that all weeds be controlled by spraying on present right-of-ways.

Recommended that all localities form a local organization and as far as practical pool their lambs and wool for sale.

Recommended that immediate steps be taken to contact the state wool growers organizations of the major sheep producing states, and the National Wool Growers Association, in an effort to establish a marketing committee composed of a member or members of all of these states. The committee would be charged with the duties of preparing and presenting to the several states a coordinated marketing program which will increase the bargaining power of the sheep producers in marketing their products.

Opposed the proposed change in the National Wool Act which would eliminate the payment on unshorn lambs.

Recommended a marketing committee to plan the necessary change needed in the marketing of lamb and wool.

#### Public Lands

Urged the passage of appropriate legislation or a constitutional amendment to require any division or sub-division of state government or municipalities which have purchased private lands or will purchase private lands to make annual payments of money in lieu of taxes; that such annual payment of monies in lieu of taxes will equal the amount of tax if such lands are on the tax rolls. Such monies will be paid annually to the respective counties where private lands are taken off the tax rolls by government purchases.

Recommended that any charitable or religious organization purchasing lands, thus taking them off the tax rolls, be required to pay monies annually in lieu of taxes equal to the amount of tax if such lands are on the tax rolls, unless such lands are used specifically for religious purposes.

Opposed any legislation that in any way may eliminate or transfer to the state government any functions now being performed by county assessors and local and county school boards.

Recommended that the association in cooperation with the state purebred sheep representatives contact county assessors and the State Tax Commissions to remedy the inequity in tax valuation on purebred and registered sheep, which is out of proportion to the valuation placed on stock sheep at the ratio of approximately three-and-one-half to one.

Urged the Game and Fish Commission to immediately take the leadership in establishing a joint committee with representatives of the stockmen and Game and Fish Commission and Game and Fish Department to study the very serious problem of game damage and to develop new regulations and to recommend legislation if necessary.

Opposed the constitutional amendment to reorganize the Colorado Game and Fish Commission and Department, which takes the

(Continued on page 49)



Pretty 20-year-old Janet Ray of Olathe, Colorado, wears her regal robes after being chosen Miss Wool of Colorado at the association's convention. Miss Ray was selected from among five state finalists who were competing for the honor.

## A. C. Kaiser Wins Sweepstakes Award at Colorado Wool Show

A. C. KAISER, Monte Vista, was the winner in the sweepstakes exhibit of five fleeces at the third annual Colorado Wool Show held July 24 in conjunction with the association's convention in Glenwood Springs. Over 240 fleeces were entered in the show by wool growers from 17 counties.

The champion ram fleece was entered by George Benton, Monte Vista, with the reserve ribbon of this class going to Colorado State University at Fort Collins. Johnson Brothers of Craig came up with the championship in the ewe fleece division. Mr. Kaiser won the reserve ribbon in this classification. William Porter, New Castle, showed the junior champion fleece.

The annual county agent's awards were presented to Charles Urano, Rio Grande County and to Sam Haslem, San Miguel County. Local wool growers as-

sociation awards were also won by Rio Grande and San Miguel counties.

Other first place winners in the show included Walt Davis, Craig; Redd Ranches, Norwood; Bill Hoffman, Montrose, Marshall Hughes, Redvale; Glen Payne, Ignacio; Huck Newmeyer, center; Roy and Mace Davis, Norwood; Jack Dickens, Walden; J. W. Tubbs, Bayfield; Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista; Lloyd and Gayle Robertson, Alamosa; Tom Kawanabee, Alamosa; Paul Widger, Sr., Monte Vista; Milo Wilson, Jr., Monte Vista; Kelly Boyce, Monte Vista; David Wilson, Monte Vista; Donella Guthrie, Boulder; Bill Jordon Meeker and Timothy Ross, LaJara.

The 2,260 pounds of three-eights to fine grade wool entered in the show sold at 50 cents a pound, grease basis, to Mike Hayes Wool Selling Service, at Denver. The proceeds are being donated to the Colorado Wool Growers' treasury.

# Buy at Least One Wool Garment in September — National Wool Month

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS September 1960 marks the two-hundredth anniversary of the recognition of wool production and wool manufacture in the United States as an industry; and

WHEREAS from its humble beginning in the homes and on the farms of the colonists in the early sixteen hundreds, the American wool-growing and textile industry has become an integral part of our national economy, representing more than five billion dollars a year in the retail value of its products; and

WHEREAS its nationwide scope is evidenced by the fact that in more than three thousand of the three thousand and sixty-eight counties in the United States there are one or more wool-production or textile operations, with wool grown in every one of the fifty States of the Union; and

WHEREAS the Congress, in recognition of the importance of the wool industry and the part it plays in our

national economy, has by a joint resolution approved June 29, 1960, requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the month of September 1960 as National Wool Month:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America do hereby designate the month of September 1960 as National Wool Month; and I urge the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

By the President:  
Christian A. Herter  
Secretary of State

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Senator Leverett Saltonstall (center) looks on as Homer Gruenthal (left), assistant to President Eisenhower, presents the pen with which the President signed the proclamation declaring September, 1960, National Wool Month, to Richard Goodrich (right), president of the Boston Wool Trade Association. Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) and Roman Hruska (Nebraska) were very helpful in getting the resolution through the Senate.

## USDA Plans for Month

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture expects to do the following during September—National Wool Month:

1. Carry some information about the month in the R.F.D. letter which reaches about 600 radio stations weekly.

2. Carry some information in the USDA Farm Paper Letter, which reaches 450 farm paper editors.

3. Include information about the month in the September issue of "Agricultural Marketing." About 14,500 copies of this publication are distributed to country agricultural agents, marketing specialists, marketing firms dealing in agricultural products, trade papers and associations.

4. Material on Wool Month will be included in the Commodity Stabilization Service weekly information memorandum.

## A Message . . .

PRESIDENT Eisenhower has proclaimed September 1960 as National Wool Month.

You, as wool growers, and we, as wool dealers, are vitally concerned with the production of wool—and also the continued and increasing consumption of American-grown wool.

You realize your only customers are the mills in the United States with wool-consuming machinery. These are the woollen and worsted mills, felt mills, blanket mills and knitting mills. These mills are suffering from unfair competition from low-wage countries.

Mr. Josendal, Mr. Marsh and other officers of your association are doing magnificent work in Washington to curb excessive imports which are so destructive to the domestic wool economy.

However, more must be done by all of us. In this we can all play a part. I suggest that if everyone in the United States interested in the production and manufacture of wool, as well as everyone who does a business in wool (whether they be warehousemen, truckers, feed and grain merchants—in fact, everyone who profits from the wool industry), would buy in September, one additional article made of wool, it could start a profitable and worthwhile expansion in the industry and in the use of domestic wool.

If this is done—then September will be a real National Wool Month in 1960.

Richard I. Goodrich, President  
Boston Wool Trade Association

The National Wool Grower

## Progress Report On Grading Standards

DURING their first two months of operation, the new lamb grading standards seem to be filling some of the objectives for which they were designed, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

During March and April 97 per cent of the lamb and mutton federally graded was prime and choice, compared with 88 per cent during the same two months of 1959. This percentage increase was due to a 19 per cent rise in the portion grading prime.

The volume of lamb graded during March and April increased at the same time that commercial production was slightly lower than last year. This year USDA graded almost 40 per cent of the total commercial production, compared with about 37 per cent in March-April, 1959.

Whether or not the grading changes indicated in the first two months will hold true during future months remains to be seen. There are marked differences in the type of lambs marketed during the different seasons of the year.

The substantial increase in March and April and the percentage of lambs grading prime meant a decrease in percentages for other grades. Most of the decrease was in the good grade. Under the first two months of the revised grades there was also a drop in the volume of lamb grading choice, although this may not be the case in all months. Choice grade is still the largest volume graded.

## USDA To Buy Frozen Ground Lamb

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 2 announced its intention to buy frozen ground lamb on an experimental basis for schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Purchases will be made with funds transferred by Congress from Section 32 for use under the National School Lunch Act. Quantities and prices offered will determine amounts to be bought.

Frozen ground lamb will be purchased only from vendors operating under federal inspection in order that the product may be shipped in interstate commerce. The product must be prepared from domestically slaughtered and processed lamb. Offers will be considered from vendors who have a certificate on file with USDA certifying that they are in compliance with the Humane Slaughter Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-765).

Woolknit associates  
1939-1959 . . . Celebrating its Twentieth Year  
of progress in the promotion  
of domestic knitted wool fashions

"WOOLKNIT Americana" sponsored by Woolknit Associates on June 14 was a tremendous success. The industry-wide show was held in the Hotel Plaza in New York City. A reception, fashion show and dinner dance attracted numerous knitwear buyers from all over the country.

Highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Woolknit Design Award. Inaugurated in 1956 in the women's field and expanded the following year to include men's wear, these awards have served a dual purpose of honoring contributions in silhouette and stimulating new creative efforts in knitted wool fabrics.

The award presentation of plaques featuring gilded sculptured lambs was made by John Caron, president of Woolknit Associates, and Louise Murray, A. M. C., chairman of the show.

Mike Geist, of Geist and Geist, acknowledged "Sweater King," received the Halo Award as a third time winner. Rudi Gernreich, the first designer in this generation to revive knitted wool

swimsuits, was given the award in the swimwear category for his great originality in styling and superb use of dramatic color.

Gertrude and Robert Goldworm, Goldworm Sportswear, who have been annual winners since the Design Awards were inaugurated in 1956, received the "Perpetual Achievement Award" for their continued creative originality in the dresses, coats and costume category.

Ione Innes, of Catalina, Inc., a second-time winner, received the Halo Award for her great contribution to the costume look through color-matched wool-knit coordinates. Coordination is her design theme, of all her made-for-each-other sweaters, slacks, skirts, shirts, dresses and jackets.

The winners were selected through a countrywide poll of retail buyers and merchandising managers from whom a total of 564 ballots was received. The final judging was made by the award jury of nine buyers from metropolitan stores and resident buying offices in New York.



Three "wool-dressed lambs" cuddle up to one of the three "live" lambs that were in the Industry Show, sponsored by Woolknit Associates in New York City on June 14.



THE PAST AND THE PRESENT

The California Wool Growers Association, the state's oldest livestock organization, was honored at its 100th annual convention by having all of its living past presidents in attendance. Pictured above are all except J. L. Sawyer of Oakdale (1943-45), who left the convention before the election of officers. A. T. Spencer, Sacramento, front row center (1923-26) is the senior member of this august body. Seated, left to right, Harry Petersen, Dixon (1948); S. P. Arbios, Stockton (1935-36); A. T. Spencer, W. Hugh Baber, Chico (1932-34); J. Kenneth Sexton, Willows (1941-42); standing, left to right, Joseph Russ, Jr., Ferndale (1948-50); Raymond Anchordoguy, Red Bluff (1951-52); Judge Frank Noriega, Bakersfield (1953); Dominic Eyherabide, Bakersfield (1956-57); and W. P. Rickard, Manchester (1958-59). President elect, Joe Mendiburu of Bakersfield is next flanked by Dick Anderson, Chico, newly elected vice president of the California Wool Growers Association. (California Livestock News photo.)

*At Centennial Convention:*

## California Sheepmen Blast Imports of Lamb, Mutton and Woolen Fabrics

ONE of the largest crowds in recent history jammed the new Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco, August 11 and 12 for the 100th annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association.

Convention delegates expressed great concern over foreign imports of lamb and mutton particularly during the past several years and also over increased imports of wool fabrics.

Dr. G. Burton Wood, head, animal husbandry department, Oregon State College, Corvallis, told the sheepmen that imported New Zealand and Australian frozen lamb and mutton and live lamb shipments are indeed a deterrent to the sheep industry in America and that these imports are in direct competition to the domestic product.

Most foreign lamb has been discounted 15 to 20 per cent or more, he stated, and there is a growing interest in foreign meat. The quality of the New Zealand lamb is excellent, he said, and it definitely has a depressing effect on the market.

The real competition to lamb, however, is beef and poultry, Dr. Wood stated. He said that every retailer

knows that every foot of shelf space is worth \$128 a year profit, and he is not going to fill it with a product that the housewife will not accept. He warned that the American consumer is the most demanding, most critical and most spoiled individual in the world.

### Must Meet Challenge

The U. S. industry must meet the challenge, he declared. Sheepmen must study competition so they can better produce and better merchandise their products. He recommended an industry fact-finding committee so that the industry can fully understand all facts about domestic production and marketing and also foreign lamb production.

NWGA President Harold Josendal addressed the group on the work of the National Association. One of the greatest concerns of the industry, he said, is the increased imports of foreign wool fabrics. Domestic mills are the only market for the domestic wool producers, he pointed out, and it is vitally necessary that they remain in business. He reemphasized the need for continuing the National Wool Act when it comes up for extension next year.

O. V. Wells, administrator of the Ag-

ricultural Marketing Service in Washington, D. C., predicted that the sheep industry would continue as an industry in spite of current problems. "The first and most important factor involved in solving farm and ranch difficulties, whatever the situation," he said, "is the realization on the part of the producers of where their problem lies and the unified and cooperative attitude or approach necessary to meet the problem."

One of the most important long-run problems, he concluded, is seeing that the industry and the appropriate state and federal agencies maintain a heads-up research program relating to sheep, lambs and wool.

### Order of the Golden Fleece

The Order of the Golden Fleece for exceptional service to the sheep industry, was presented to Dr. Harold H. Cole, professor of animal husbandry at the University of California, Davis; Arthur G. Boyd, assistant director of the California Department of Agriculture; and W. C. Jacobson, former director of the department. Each man received a gold colored fleece suitable for hanging on a wall.

Dr. Cole was cited for his research in animal production, particularly as it related to sheep. After many years as chairman of the department of animal husbandry at Davis, he returned to full-time research and teaching last July 1. Dr. Boyd was recognized for his work in the field of animal health and Dr. Jacobson for his efforts in controlling predatory animals.

Joe Mendiburu of Bakersfield was elected president of the association succeeding W. P. Rickard, Manchester. Dick Anderson was elected vice president, succeeding J. P. Laborde, Stockton.

Following is a digest of the resolutions adopted by the convention:

#### General Resolutions

Recommended that Section 423 of the State Agriculture Code be amended by making it clear that livestock holders are not to be held liable for injuries occasioned by livestock wandering on highways traversing improved range lands.

Urged amendment of the California penal code to provide that no prison camp shall be established at any location in any county unless prior to its establishment the board of supervisors of the county selected has by resolution approved the establishment of the camp at such location.

Urged the State Board of Equalization and the county assessors to take a realistic approach and assess agricultural property on the basis of its earning power.

Requested a more realistic approach

among the counties of the state for livestock valuation based upon average age, condition at time of valuation and proximity to market.

Asked that the present law be changed requiring reappraisals of property for tax purposes every five years instead of every three years.

Opposed any proposed reorganization in the administrative departments of the state government which would result in merging the Department of Agriculture with other agencies.

Opposed the 1.75 billion dollar Feather River plan.

Opposed proposition 15 to reapportion the California state senate.

Expressed the feeling that Public Law 78 is essential to farmers in order to secure adequate labor. However, disagreed with the action of the Secretary of Labor in administering Public Law 78 and in interpreting the law. Stated that the functions of Public Law 78 should not be hampered by unauthorized and unwarranted interference by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Urged that legislation be enacted to permit an owner of a registered cattle brand the right to use such brand on horses, mules, burrows or sheep unless such brand conflicts with a previously recorded brand.

Requested that all buyers of wool be required to have standard waiver forms for those sellers, who when selling wool, do not wish to apply for incentive payments and that all buyers, including agents of buyers, be required to keep a record of the names and addresses of all sellers including their truck or auto license number.

Supported and endorsed the program of the Western Range Association in its continuing efforts to obtain the needed skilled

sheepherders for the western range wool producers of the United States.

Urged enactment of federal legislation to permit self-employed people such as farmers and ranchers to set aside a limited portion of their income, tax free, for a retirement savings plan.

Favored the enactment of federal legislation to permit a suit to be filed against an officer or agency of the United States government in a judicial district where the plaintiff resides.

Asked Congress to re-examine its tariff policies and reassert its constitutional rights to control tariff policies.

Commended the National Livestock Tax Committee for its work.

Recommended transferring association member insurance policies to the Central National Life of Omaha effective October 1, 1960.

Requested the ASPC to take the leadership in promoting lamb and wool in the various states and that they furnish literature and other materials relevant thereto.

Expressed appreciation to the University of California for their help in promoting the welfare of the sheep industry.

Commended J. Byron and Mrs. Wilson of Wyoming for their excellent service to the sheep industry.

Expressed appreciation to all who helped in making the California centennial convention a success.

#### Lamb

Commended the National Wool Growers Association president Harold Josendal and Secretary E. E. Marsh for their investigations as to the effects of lamb and mutton

(Continued on page 50)

## Dates Set For Golden Spike Show

THE importance of the breeding sheep auctions at Ogden's Golden Spike National Livestock Show will be emphasized this year by expanding the sales to a four-breed program, Rudy Van Kampen, secretary-manager of the annual event, reported this week.

The stock show is dated for November 4 through 8. Sheep auctions fall on Monday, November 7, beginning at 1 p.m.

The sheep sale this year will offer Columbia, Suffolk, Rambouillet, and Hampshire ewes. Although it is being advertised as an all-breed ewe sale, a few rams in each breed will also be in the sale lots, officials said. Heretofore, the sheep sale included only Columbia and Suffolk ewes.

The five breeds will again be recognized in the contests this year, with premiums totalling \$885 set aside for each breed. Premium money in the breeding sheep contests totals \$4,873.

The Utah Registered Sheep Breeders Assn. is arranging the auction sales.

## ◆◆◆◆◆ 1960 SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EVENTS

January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

### CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

November 4-5: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

November 10-12: Wyoming Wool Growers Convention, Rawlins, Wyoming.

November 13-15: Idaho Wool Growers Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.

November 13-15: Washington Wool Growers Convention, Yakima, Washington.

November 20-22: Oregon Wool Growers Convention, Portland, Oregon.

December 5-7: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.

January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

January 25-28, 1961: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

### SALES

September 6-7: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

September 15: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.

September 15: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

September 17: Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.

September 29: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.

October 10: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

### SHOWS

October 8-15: Pacific International Livestock Exposition and Wool Show, North Portland, Oregon.

November 4-9: Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 25-December 3: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

January 13-21, 1961: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

February 16-19, 1961: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

## In Memoriam

### Noted Agronomist Passes

DR. A. F. Vass, former head of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Wyoming, passed away August 15 after a long illness.

A native of Kansas, Dr. Vass came to the University of Wyoming in 1917 as an associate professor. Shortly after joining the faculty he became head of the agronomy department. The department later expanded to include agricultural economics. In 1953, when the agronomy-agricultural economics department was divided into two separate departments, Dr. Vass became head of agricultural economics.

In addition to his teaching and research activities at the University, Dr. Vass on many occasions assisted the National Wool Growers Association and several other farm organizations by making presentations in their behalf to congressional committees and the Tariff Commission.

To commemorate his many contributions to the University of Wyoming, his colleagues have established the A. F. Vass Memorial Scholarship Fund. Proceeds from the fund will assist deserving students in agriculture. Persons wishing to contribute may send checks to the A. F. Vass Fund in care of the University of Wyoming at Laramie.



A few words of welcome are delivered prior to the opening of the 1960 National Ram Sale by Jerry Sotola (center), Armour and Company, Chicago, Illinois. Flanking Mr. Sotola are NWGA Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Col. Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, auctioneer.



Catching bids from the audience is difficult for some people but not for experienced auctioneers and ring men who "patrol" the ring at the National Ram Sale. Shown above in this action shot are Col. Earl O. Walter, auctioneer and NWGA Assistant Secretary Farrell T. Wankier, Jr.

## Drought and Poor Market Conditions Topple Prices at 45th National Ram Sale

A prolonged drought in the western sheep country and a poor lamb and wool market served to topple prices at the 45th annual National Ram Sale held in Ogden, Utah, August 17 and 18. Prices dropped 32 per cent from 1959. A total of 1,014 rams were sold for an average price of \$96.79 per head. In 1959 1,114 rams averaged \$141.70.

Colonel E. O. Walter of Filer, Idaho, and Col. Howard Brown, Woodland, California, auctioned the rams during the two-day sale.

The National Ram Sale was started in 1916 by Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho. Dr. McClure was then Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. Since then the National Ram Sale has been recognized as the epitome for quality breeding sires.

Top selling ram of the 1960 sale was a Suffolk stud yearling consigned by the University of Wyoming at Laramie. The ram was sold to Mallon and Vivion, Walden, Colorado for \$1,500. Second high selling ram in the sale was a Columbia stud yearling consigned by R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado. This ram was purchased by Joe Bruck and Cecil E. Vogelaar, Monte Vista, Colorado, for \$800.00.

Walter P. Hubbard and Son, Junction City, Oregon were the high sellers in the Suffolk registered division with a pen of 5 yearling rams which were purchased for \$160 per head by R. H. Stuart, Nephi, Utah.

High selling honors in the Suffolk range ram classification went to B. B.

Burroughs of Homedale, Idaho. His consignment of five yearling Suffolks brought \$180 from Hatch Brothers of Woods Cross, Utah.

### Matthews Brothers Sweep Hampshire Sale

Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho, swept the Hampshire division, receiv-

ing the highest price for rams consigned in all three classifications. Their Hampshire stud yearling was purchased by D. V. Hagenbarth, Kilgore, Idaho.

In the registered ram division five range yearlings were sold to Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder, Montana, for \$320. Their pen of five range yearlings was purchased by Calvin Anderson, Birds Landing, California, for \$90 per head.

Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah consigned the high selling pen of Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds. Andrew Katseanes, Blackfoot, Idaho, paid \$150 per head for these five yearling rams.

### Whitefaces Sell August 18

The whiteface rams went on the auction block on Thursday, August 18. The Cunningham Sheep Company of Pendleton, Oregon paid the highest price in the Rambouillet stud division. The ram was consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah and was sold for \$625.

Clifford Olsen garnered top honors in the Rambouillet registered division selling five yearling rams to the J. Bagley Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming, for \$120 per head.

George L. Beal and Sons, Ephraim, Utah consigned the top selling pen in the range ram category. Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah, paid \$100 per head for this pen of five yearlings.

R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado scored in all the Columbia classifica-



Showing off a consignment to the crowd is a most important part of a ram sale. The above photo is a candid shot taken in the ring at the 1960 National Ram Sale. A portion of the crowd of buyers is shown in the background.

tions. As stated before he sold the top Columbia stud for \$800. His pens of five registered and five range yearlings were sold to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah, for \$160 and \$180 per head, respectively.

In the whiteface crossbred division, Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah, paid \$120 per head for a pen of four Rambouillet-Targhee Crossbreds, consigned by the College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah.

Jerry Puckett, Ft. Stockton, Texas, purchased the two pens of Rambouillet-Lincoln Crossbreds entered in the sale by Covey and Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, for \$105 and \$110 per head.

#### Rather Active Buyer Demand

The Rambouillet-Columbia Crossbreds entered in the sale seemed to find rather active buyer demand. Etcheverry Brothers, Ogden, Utah, purchased the high selling pen in this category for \$200 per head. The rams were consigned by Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah.

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company consigned a total of 16 Targhees to the sale. Top seller was a stud yearling which brought \$125 from Horton Thacker, Heber City, Utah.

Two of the three Panama studs entered in the sale were sold for \$100. One was consigned by Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho, and sold to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah. Mr. Laidlaw purchased the other one which was consigned by Joe Horn, Rupert, Idaho.

Mr. Memmott also purchased the top registered pen in the Panama division, paying \$70 per head for five yearlings. High selling honors in the Panama range division were split between the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho, and Fred Laidlaw of Muldoon who both received \$50 per head for pens of five. Buyer of the University pen was Leo M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah. Lee C. Watson, Meeker, Colorado purchased the Laidlaw pen.

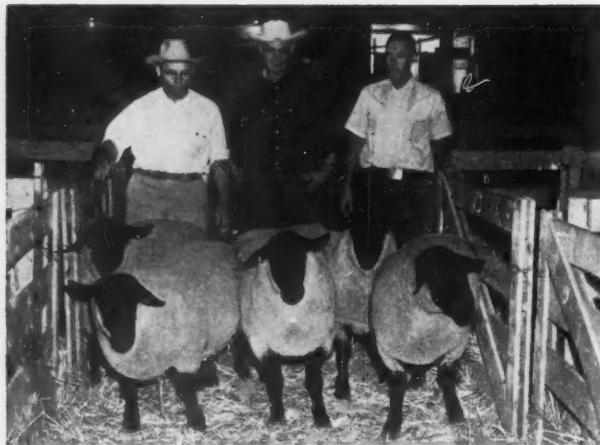


Succulent barbecued lamb satisfied the appetites of about 400 at the annual consignor-buyer barbecue held in conjunction with the National Ram Sale in Ogden, Utah, August 17. Barbecued beef was also served along with fruit salad, corn on the cob, rolls, ice cream and coffee. The barbecue is sponsored jointly by the National Wool Growers Association and the Ogden Junior Chamber of Commerce.

## NATIONAL RAM SALE

### AVERAGE SALE PRICES, 1958, 1959, 1960

	1958		1959		1960	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>						
Single Studs .....	22	\$504.55	30	\$574.50	26	\$439.23
Reg. Pens of 5 .....	97	167.99	108	158.66	95	103.79
Range Rams						
Yearlings .....	221	143.78	224	122.61	153	85.95
Lambs .....	9	115.00	10	75.00	9	40.00
Total Suffolks						
Sold & Averages....	349	172.51	372	168.24	283	122.93
<b>HAMPSHIRE:</b>						
Single Studs .....	9	363.89	11	280.00	9	347.22
Reg. Pens of 5 .....	32	150.31	43	171.63	30	123.33
Range Rams .....	23	78.48	28	129.29	45	57.78
Total Hampshires						
Sold & Averages....	64	154.53	82	171.71	84	112.20
<b>RAMBOUILLETS:</b>						
Single Studs .....	21	421.43	20	353.00	18	233.89
Reg. Pens of 5 .....	37	261.49	39	198.72	39	82.05
Range Rams .....	218	122.00	225	82.94	207	58.50
Total Rambouillet						
Sold & Averages....	276	163.48	284	117.86	264	73.94
<b>COLUMBIAS:</b>						
Single Studs .....	12	512.08	14	456.07	13	292.69
Reg. Pens of 5 .....	29	186.72	40	147.50	40	91.25
Range Rams .....	128	173.52	129	109.61	130	85.96
Total Columbias						
Sold & Averages....	169	199.82	183	144.40	183	101.80
<b>TARGHEES:</b>						
Single Studs .....	...	...	1	155.00	1	125.00
Reg. Pens of 5 .....	5	125.00	5	100.00	5	50.00
Range Rams .....	5	120.00	5	85.00	10	51.25
Total Targhees						
Sold & Averages....	10	122.50	11	98.18	16	55.47
<b>PANAMAS:</b>						
Single Studs .....	2	187.50	2	127.50	2	100.00
Reg. Pens of 5 .....	12	104.58	14	79.29	10	60.00
Range Rams .....	35	107.14	40	75.63	40	43.75
Total Panamas						
Sold & Averages....	49	109.80	56	78.39	52	49.04
<b>CROSSBREDS:</b>						
Suffolk-Hampshire ...	119	94.08	81	135.43	93	87.31
Rambouillet-Targhee .....	...	...	10	122.50	4	120.00
Rambouillet-Columbia 10	140.00	20	100.00	25	106.50	
Rambouillet-Lincoln ..	130.00	15	108.33	10	107.50	
Total Rams.....	1958		1061		Average.....	\$160.00
Total Rams.....	1959		1114		Average.....	141.70
Total Rams.....	1960		1014		Average.....	96.79



This pen of five Suffolk registered yearlings brought \$160 per head for consignor Walter P. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon. The rams were purchased by R. H. & R. K. Stuart, Nephi, Utah. Shown in the picture above are, left to right, Mr. Hubbard, R. H. and R. K. Stuart.



Top seller in the Suffolk range division was this pen of five yearlings consigned by B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho (shown in picture above at left). The rams were purchased by Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah. Alvin Hatch is shown at the right in the photo above.

## THE SALE IN DETAIL

### SUFFOLKS

	Price Per Head	
<b>Earl Armacost, Cambridge, Idaho</b>		
Lot 12, 1 Stud Yearling to Don R. Siddoway, Teton, Idaho	\$ 500.00	
Lot 40, 5 Registered Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	100.00	
Lot 66, 5 Range Yearlings to C. Mark Wright, 4701 So. 600 E., Salt Lake City, Utah	35.00	
Lot 80, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	40.00	
<b>R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho</b>		
Lot 50, 5 Registered Lambs to Christensen Brothers, Grand Junction, Colorado	55.00	
<b>M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho</b>		
Lot 1, 1 Stud Yearling to Lindley Farms, Rt. 4, Idaho Falls, Idaho	350.00	
Lot 19, 1 Stud Yearling to Reed S. Hymas, Ovid, Idaho	360.00	
Lot 27, 1 Stud Yearling to J. W. Bagley Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming	325.00	
Lot 33, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Armstrong & Sons, Inc., Ephraim, Utah	115.00	
<b>Roy C. Blakley, Cambridge, Idaho</b>		
Lot 15, 1 Stud Yearling to Marvin Norris, Goldendale, Washington	500.00	
Lot 43, 5 Registered Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	75.00	
<b>B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho</b>		
Lot 54, 10 Range Yearlings to Golden Porter, Morgan, Utah	110.00	
Lot 75, 5 Range Yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah	180.00	
Lot 82, 5 Range Yearlings to R. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	135.00	
Lot 87, 5 Range Yearlings to R. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	145.00	
Lot 89, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	130.00	
<b>T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho</b>		
Lot 6, 1 Stud Yearling to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado	475.00	
Lot 22, 1 Stud Yearling to Alex Crystal, Altonah, Utah	300.00	
Lot 35, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	120.00	
Lot 65, 5 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	85.00	
Lot 79, 10 Range Yearlings to Martin Brothers, Shoshone, Idaho	85.00	
Lot 88, 5 Range Yearlings to Martin Brothers, Shoshone, Idaho	90.00	
<b>C. N. Carlsen &amp; Sons, Ovid, Idaho</b>		
Lot 16, 1 Stud Yearling to Fritz Brenneke, Montrose, Colorado	210.00	
Lot 41, 5 Registered Yearlings to Joseph O. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah	90.00	
Lot 62, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming	75.00	
<b>F. A. &amp; Marian M. Coble, Winters, California</b>		
Lot 8, 1 Stud Yearling to S. E. & John Curry, Plainview, Texas	325.00	
Lot 24, 1 Stud Yearling to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	325.00	
Lot 37, 4 Registered Yearlings to Glen Woodgott, Willard, Utah	115.00	
<b>College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah</b>		
Lot 51, 5 Registered Yearlings to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado	125.00	
<b>George Hall, Nephi, Utah</b>		
Lot 71, 5 Range Yearlings to Lee Peterson, Hyrum, Utah	40.00	
<b>J. R. Hays &amp; Son, Idaho Falls, Idaho</b>		
Lot 52, 5 Registered Yearlings to Albert Barrow, 1050 So. 7100 West, Ogden, Utah	70.00	
Lot 55, 5 Range Yearlings to Gail Samuel, Buhl, Idaho	65.00	
<b>Howland &amp; Son, Cambridge, Idaho</b>		
Lot 67, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	50.00	
Lot 81, 5 Range Yearlings to Mau Livestock Company, Kemmerer, Wyoming	40.00	
<b>Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho</b>		
Lot 68, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	55.00	
<b>C. M. Hubbard &amp; Son, Junction City, Oregon</b>		
Lot 7, 1 Stud Yearling to Keith Simmons, Box 721, Enterprise, Oregon	500.00	
Lot 23, 1 Stud Yearling to Mrs. Fred Hoelzle, Rt. 1, Buhl, Idaho	650.00	
Lot 31, 4 Registered Yearlings to Preston Butterfield, Riverton, Utah	130.00	
<b>Walter P. Hubbard &amp; Son, Junction City, Oregon</b>		
Lot 2, 1 Stud Yearling to C. N. Carlsen & Sons, Ovid Idaho	350.00	
Lot 20, 1 Stud Yearling to Dick Hays, Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho	650.00	
Lot 28, 1 Stud Yearling to Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming	350.00	
Lot 30, 5 Registered Yearlings to R. H. Stuart, Nephi, Utah	160.00	
Lot 73, 4 Range Yearlings to R. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	85.00	
<b>Hymas &amp; Sons, Ovid, Idaho</b>		
Lot 69, 5 Range Yearlings to Gale Jorgensen, Castle Dale, Utah	40.00	
<b>Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah</b>		
Lot 3, 1 Stud Yearling to Cache Valley Breeding Association, Logan, Utah	475.00	
Lot 21, 1 Stud Yearling to Lynn Garner, Centerville, Washington	435.00	

<b>Lot 38, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Armstrong &amp; Sons, Inc., Ephraim, Utah.</b>	75.00	<b>Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho</b>	
<b>Lot 60, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	65.00	<b>Lot 105, 1 Stud Yearling to Montrose FFA Chapter, Montrose, Colorado.</b>	225.00
<b>Lot 78, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land &amp; Livestock Co., Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	60.00	<b>Lot 116, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah.</b>	65.00
<b>Myrthen N. Moon, Tabiona, Utah</b>			
<b>Lot 14, 1 Stud Lamb to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado.</b>	160.00	<b>Walter P. Hubbard &amp; Son, Junction City, Oregon</b>	
<b>Lot 61, 5 Range Yearlings to C. Mark Wright, 4701 S. 600 E., Salt Lake City, Utah.</b>	50.00	<b>Lot 104, 1 Stud Yearling to J. Bagley Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	300.00
<b>Frank W. Nissen, Esparto, California</b>			
<b>Lot 9, 1 Stud Yearling to Jack Coddington, American Fork, Utah.</b>	250.00	<b>Edwin Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado</b>	
<b>Lot 53, 2 Registered Yearlings to W. A. Banks &amp; Son and Colton Ranch, Vernal, Utah.</b>	90.00	<b>Lot 124, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah.</b>	50.00
<b>Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah</b>			
<b>Lot 5, 1 Stud Yearling to Marvin H. Norris, Goldendale, Washington.</b>	560.00	<b>Matthew Brothers, Ovid, Idaho</b>	
<b>Lot 39, 5 Registered Yearlings to Tom Theos, Meeker, Colorado.</b>	135.00	<b>Lot 101, 1 Stud Yearling to Dick Hays, Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho.</b>	425.00
<b>Lot 57, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah.</b>	100.00	<b>Lot 106, 1 Stud Yearling to D. V. Hagenbarth, Kilgore, Idaho.</b>	500.00
<b>Lot 76, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land &amp; Livestock Co., Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	90.00	<b>Lot 109, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Co., 1209 Major St., Salt Lake City, Utah.</b>	400.00
<b>Lot 83, 10 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	120.00	<b>Lot 111, 5 Registered Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Co., Alder, Montana.</b>	320.00
<b>Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah</b>		<b>Lot 118, 5 Range Yearlings to Calvin Anderson, Birds Landing, California.</b>	90.00
<b>Lot 34, 5 Registered Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	125.00	<b>Lot 126, 5 Range Yearlings to H. S. Hibbard, Helena, Montana.</b>	75.00
<b>Lot 74, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.</b>	90.00		
<b>C. R. Sanderson &amp; Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado</b>		<b>Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah</b>	
<b>Lot 44, 5 Registered Yearlings to S. E. &amp; John Curry, Plainview, Texas.</b>	130.00	<b>Lot 103, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Co., 1209 Major St., Salt Lake City, Utah.</b>	375.00
<b>University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho</b>		<b>Lot 108, 1 Stud Yearling to H. S. Hibbard, Helena, Montana.</b>	275.00
<b>Lot 10, 1 Stud Yearling to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho.</b>	800.00	<b>Lot 112, 5 Registered Yearlings to Edwin Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado.</b>	150.00
<b>Lot 45, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho.</b>	85.00	<b>Lot 119, 5 Range Yearlings to James J. and Calvin M. Allred, Fountain Green, Utah.</b>	75.00
<b>University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming</b>			
<b>Lot 4, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon &amp; Vivion, Walden, Colorado.</b>	1,500.00	<b>C. R. Sanderson &amp; Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado</b>	
<b>Lot 63, 5 Range Yearlings to S. E. &amp; John Curry, Plainview, Texas.</b>	100.00	<b>Lot 121, 5 Range Yearlings to Mau Livestock Co., Inc., Kemmerer, Wyoming.</b>	40.00
<b>Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah</b>			
<b>Lot 13, 1 Stud Yearling to M. H. Mannings, Burley, Idaho.</b>	200.00	<b>University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho</b>	
<b>Lot 26, 1 Stud Lamb to S. E. &amp; John Curry, Plainview, Texas.</b>	200.00	<b>Lot 114, 5 Registered Yearlings to J. A. Matthews, 751 23rd St., Ogden, Utah.</b>	50.00
<b>Lot 49, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. Tracy Wright, 2330 Berkeley St., Salt Lake City, Utah.</b>	75.00		
<b>Lot 64, 5 Range Yearlings to Floyd Casperson, Burley, Idaho.</b>	80.00	<b>Washington State University, Pullman, Washington</b>	
<b>L. D. Warfield, Cambridge, Idaho</b>		<b>Lot 110, 5 Registered Yearlings to John L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah.</b>	80.00
<b>Lot 18, 1 Stud Yearling to Fritz Brenneke, Montrose, Colorado.</b>	1,460.00	<b>Lot 125, 5 Range Yearlings to Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah.</b>	60.00
<b>Lot 32, 5 Registered Yearlings to Marion Olsen, Paradise, Utah.</b>	150.00		
<b>Lot 59, 5 Range Yearlings to Tom Theos, Meeker, Colorado.</b>	100.00		
<b>L. A. Winkle &amp; Sons, Filer, Idaho</b>			
<b>Lot 17, 1 Stud Lamb to S. E. &amp; John Curry, Plainview, Texas.</b>	210.00		
<b>Lot 47, 5 Registered Lambs to S. E. &amp; John Curry, Plainview, Texas.</b>	55.00		
<b>Lot 72, 9 Range Lambs to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado.</b>	40.00		
<b>HAMPSHIRES</b>			
<b>T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho</b>			
<b>Lot 122, 5 Range Yearlings to Mau Livestock Co., Inc., Kemmerer, Wyoming.</b>	45.00		
<b>College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah</b>			
<b>Lot 102, 1 Stud Yearling to Fitzgerald Brothers, Kamas, Utah.</b>	325.00		
<b>Lot 107, 1 Stud Yearling to John Coburn, Robertson, Wyoming.</b>	300.00		
<b>Lot 113, 5 Registered Yearlings to John L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah.</b>	75.00		
<b>Glenn &amp; Elbert Davis, Center, Colorado</b>			
<b>Lot 123, 5 Range Yearlings to C. Darwin Stillman, 3510 East 3800 South, Salt Lake City, Utah.</b>	40.00		
<b>Jack Eastman, Provo, Utah</b>			
<b>Lot 120, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State, Salt Lake City, Utah.</b>	45.00		



Matthews Brothers of Ovid, Idaho, long-time consignors to the National Ram Sale, swept the entire Hampshire division with top sellers. W. R. Matthews is shown above (left) with his high selling Hampshire stud which brought \$500 from D. V. Hagenbarth (right), Kilgore, Idaho.

### SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

#### R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 135, 5 Range Lambs to W. T. Smith, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah.....  
Lot 141, 5 Range Lambs to W. T. Smith, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah.....

#### T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 128, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.....  
Lot 137, 4 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.....  
Lot 142, 5 Range Yearlings to Mau Livestock Co., Inc., Kemmerer, Wyoming.....

#### B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho

Lot 131, 10 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.....

#### Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 139, 5 Range Yearlings to A. M. & M. H. Larson, Lyman, Wyoming.....  
Lot 144, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, RFD 4, Box 224, Ogden, Utah.....  
Lot 145, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 So. State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.....

#### Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 127, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 So. State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.....  
Lot 136, 5 Range Yearlings to Andrew Katseanes, Rt. 2, Blackfoot, Idaho.....

#### Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 129, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming.....  
Lot 138, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah.....  
Lot 143, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Brothers, 3466 Van Buren, Ogden, Utah.....

#### A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah

Lot 132, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 So. State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.....

#### C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 134, 5 Range Yearlings to Milo Wilson, Jr., Monte Vista, Colorado.....

#### L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 133, 4 Range Yearlings to W. T. Smith, Inc., Salt City, Utah.....  
Lot 140, 5 Range Lambs to Milo Wilson, Jr., Monte Vista Colorado.....

### RAMBOUILLETS

#### Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah

Lot 240, 5 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah.....  
Lot 252, 5 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah.....

#### Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 208, 1 Stud Yearling to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada.....

Lot 211, 1 Stud Yearling to John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....

Lot 226, 5 Registered Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada.....

Lot 237, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho.....

Lot 249, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho.....

Lot 258, 5 Range Yearlings to S. Paul Stewart, 5484 No. 60 E., Provo, Utah.....

Lot 263, 5 Range Yearlings to S. Paul Stewart, 5484 No. 60 E., Provo, Utah.....

#### George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 206, 1 Stud Yearling to Phares L. Nielson, Fountain Green, Utah.....

Lot 219, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon.....

Lot 220, 5 Registered Yearlings to Virgil P. Jacobson, Fountain Green, Utah.....

Lot 230, 5 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah.....

Lot 243, 5 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah.....

Lot 255, 4 Range Yearlings to Kristine Johnson, 4501 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah.....

Lot 261, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada.....

Lot 266, 5 Range Yearlings to Phares L. Nielson, Fountain Green, Utah.....

#### F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 235, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho.....

Lot 248, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho.....

#### Reuel E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 231, 5 Range Yearlings to Donald C. Olsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....

Lot 244, 3 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada.....

#### S. E. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 227, 5 Registered Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah.....

Lot 234, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho.....

Lot 247, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho.....

#### College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 208, 1 Stud Yearling to Janes Livestock Company, Box 733, Williams, Arizona.....

Lot 221, 5 Registered Yearlings to Evan Taylor, Fremont, Utah.....

#### Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

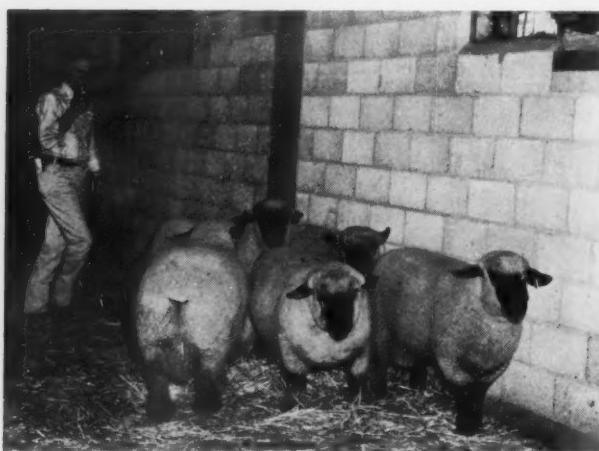
Lot 205, 1 Stud Yearling to Willard H. Warren, Fairpoint, South Dakota.....

Lot 213, 1 Stud Yearling to Ed Wells, Twin Falls, Idaho.....

Lot 218, 1 Stud Yearling to Willard H. Warren, Fairpoint, South Dakota.....

Lot 224, 4 Registered Yearlings to Ed Wells, Twin Falls, Idaho.....

Lot 232, 10 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah.....



The top selling Hampshire registered pen was purchased by Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder, Montana. Don Gilbert is shown above with the rams which he purchased from Matthews Brothers at \$320 per head.



Wes Jamison (left), Santa Rosa, California, and Calvin Anderson (right), Birds Landing, California, are shown above with a pen of five range Hampshires purchased from Matthews Brothers at \$90 per head.

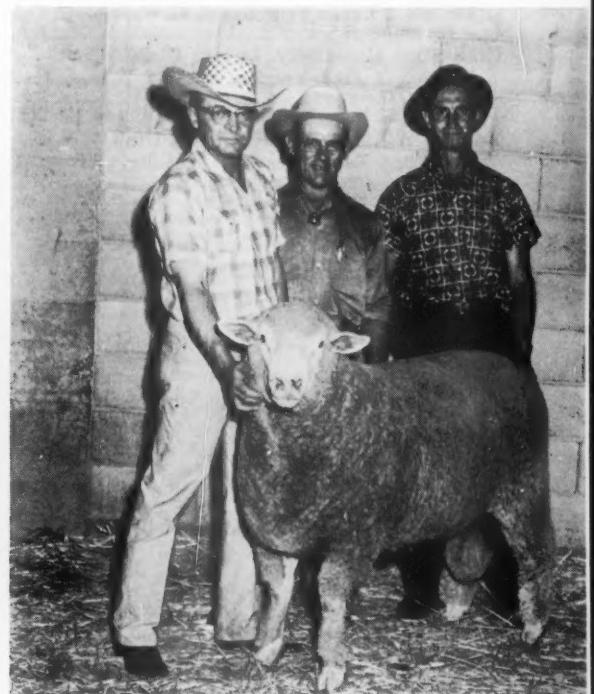
Lot 245, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith Nevada	90.00
Lot 256, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	82.50
<b>Harold M. Jensen &amp; Son, Ephraim, Utah</b>	
Lot 209, 1 Stud Yearling to Kristine Johnson, 4501 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah	100.00
Lot 239, 5 Range Yearlings to Virgil P. Jacobsen, Fountain Green, Utah	55.00
Lot 251, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	42.50
<b>John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah</b>	
Lot 207, 1 Stud Yearling to F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah	140.00
Lot 215, 1 Stud Yearling to Janes Livestock Company, Box 733, Williams, Arizona	300.00
Lot 225, 5 Registered Yearlings to Donald T. Cox, Orangeville, Utah	75.00
Lot 233, 5 Range Yearlings to Newell A. Johnson, 4501 No. Canyon Road, Provo, Utah	55.00
Lot 246, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder, Montana	55.00
Lot 257, 5 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah	40.00
Lot 267, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith Nevada	40.00
<b>Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah</b>	
Lot 204, 1 Stud Yearling to Lowell Hankins, Rocksprings, Texas	230.00
Lot 212, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	625.00
Lot 217, 1 Stud Yearling to Lowell Hankins, Rocksprings, Texas	325.00
Lot 222, 5 Registered Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	110.00
Lot 229, 5 Range Yearlings to M. French Company, Willows, California	80.00
Lot 242, 5 Range Yearlings to Fred Fulstone, Jr., Smith, Nevada	80.00
Lot 254, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder Montana	60.00
Lot 260, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	67.50
Lot 265, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock Co., Cokeville, Wyoming	62.50
Lot 269, 5 Range Yearlings to M. French Co., Willows, California	55.00

Lou Levy (left) of the Cunningham Sheep Company is shown with the high selling Rambouillet stud which he purchased from the Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, for \$625. Richard Nielson is at the right in the photograph.



High selling honors in the Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbred division went to Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah, for this pen of five yearlings. The rams were purchased by Andrew Katseanes (left) Blackfoot, Idaho, for \$150. Also shown in the picture above are Gary Katseanes (center) and Mr. Olsen (right).

R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, scored in all Columbia categories. He is shown at the left in the photo below with Joe Bruck (center) and Cecil E. Vogelaar (right), Monte Vista, Colorado, with the second high selling ram of the sale. The ram brought \$800.





This pen of five Rambouillet registered yearlings garnered top selling honors in that division. The rams were consigned by Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah (left) and purchased by Eugene Bagley (right) of the Bagley Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming, for \$120 per head.



Stanley Beal, George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah, is shown above with his top selling pen of range Rambouillet rams. The rams were sold to the Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah, for \$100 per head.

#### Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 201, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	200.00
Lot 210, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	500.00
Lot 216, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	300.00
Lot 223, 5 Registered Yearlings to J. Bagley Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming	120.00
Lot 228, 5 Range Yearlings to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	70.00
Lot 241, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	80.00
Lot 253, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 259, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	55.00
Lot 264, 5 Range Yearlings to Thompson Land & Livestock Company, Cokeville, Wyoming	57.50
Lot 268, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming	65.00

#### Utah State University, Logan, Utah

Lot 202, 1 Stud Yearling to Milo Wilson, Jr., Monte Vista, Colorado	170.00
Lot 236, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	50.00

#### Raleigh Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 238, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder, Montana	400.00
Lot 250, 5 Range Yearlings to Gilbert Livestock Company, Alder, Montana	42.50

#### COLUMBIAS

#### Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 304, 1 Stud Yearling to Willard H. Warren, Fairpoint, South Dakota	105.00
Lot 313, 1 Stud Yearling to Rambouillet Co., Bozeman, Montana	400.00
Lot 325, 5 Registered Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah	400.00
Lot 335, 5 Range Yearlings to Reuel F. Jacobson, 243 East 5th North, Provo, Utah	85.00
Lot 341, 5 Range Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Geneva, Idaho	70.00
Lot 347, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	70.00

#### Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 308, 1 Stud Yearling to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah	140.00
Lot 319, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah	75.00

#### E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon

Lot 306, 1 Stud Yearling to Fackrell Brothers, Mt. View, Wyoming	155.00
Lot 332, 5 Range Yearlings to Lynn Huber, Vernal, Utah	45.00

#### Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 307, 1 Stud Yearling to Elkington Brothers, Route 3 Idaho Falls, Idaho	110.00
Lot 314, 1 Stud Yearling to Willard H. Warren, Fairpoint, South Dakota	175.00
Lot 320, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, RFD 4, Ogden, Utah	100.00
Lot 327, 10 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah	100.00
Lot 337, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Utah	80.00
Lot 343, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming	75.00

#### Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 309, 1 Stud Yearling to Bruck & Vogelaar, Montrose, Colorado	170.00
Lot 328, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17 So., Salt Lake City, Utah	55.00
Lot 338, 10 Range Yearlings to Harry T. Julian, Kemmerer, Wyoming	55.00
Lot 344, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado	75.00

#### Vernon D. Howey, Center, Colorado

Lot 322, 5 Registered Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah	60.00
Lot 329, 5 Range Yearlings to Jerry Puckett, Ft. Stockton, Texas	55.00

#### A. C. Kaiser, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 305, 1 Stud Yearling to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah	180.00
Lot 321, 5 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah	75.00
Lot 330, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado	65.00

#### Byron Killian, Salem, Utah

Lot 326, 5 Range Yearlings to Ronald Jeppesen, Mantua, Utah	50.00
Lot 342, 5 Range Yearlings to Ronald Jeppesen, Mantua, Utah	50.00

#### A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah

Lot 331, 5 Range Yearlings to Ronald Jeppesen, Mantua, Utah	50.00
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#### R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 301, 1 Stud Yearling to S & T Ranching Company, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada	635.00
Lot 310, 1 Stud Yearling to Bruck & Vogelaar, Montrose, Colorado	800.00
Lot 315, 5 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah	160.00
Lot 323, 5 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	175.00



B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah, purchased both top selling pens in the Columbia registered and range ram division. He is shown above at the left with the range pen for which he paid \$180 per head. R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, the consignor, is shown at the right.



The top Whitefaced Crossbred pen was consigned by Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah. The rams sold for \$200 per head to Etcheverry Brothers, Ogden, Utah. Shown in the picture above are Mr. and Mrs. John B. Etcheverry and Raymond Etcheverry (center).

**Lot 333, 5 Range Yearlings to Meagher Sheep Company, Vernal, Utah**

170.00 Lot 339, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah

120.00 Lot 345, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah

180.00

**Pete and Garth Thomas, Malad, Idaho**

190.00 Lot 303, 1 Stud Yearling to R. T. Hargrove, Rt. 2, Bozeman, Montana

275.00 Lot 312, 1 Stud Yearling to Richard L. Gahagen, Worden, Montana

110.00 Lot 316, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Armstrong & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

100.00 Lot 324, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado

100.00 Lot 334, 5 Range Yearlings to Joe C. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah

100.00 Lot 340, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah

80.00 Lot 346, 5 Range Yearlings to John L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah

**Utah State University, Logan, Utah**

175.00 Lot 302, 1 Stud Yearling to Richard L. Gahagan, Worden, Montana

75.00 Lot 317, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Armstrong & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

**Washington State University, Pullman, Washington**

75.00 Lot 318, 5 Registered Yearlings to Rambouillet Co., Bozeman, Montana

**RAMBOUILLET-TARGHEE CROSSBREDS**

**College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah**

120.00 Lot 348, 4 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah

**RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS**

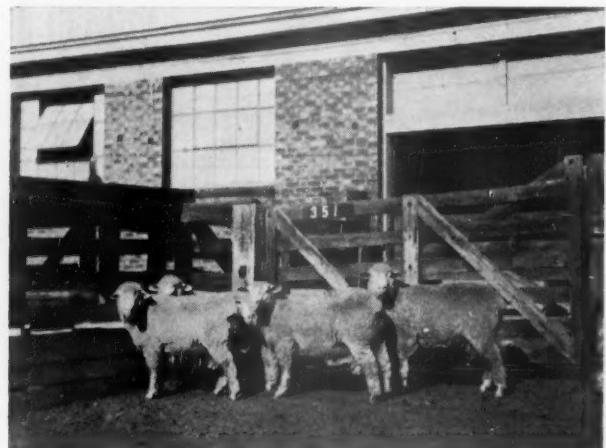
**Covey & Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming**

105.00 Lot 349, 5 Range Yearlings to Jerry Puckett, Ft. Stockton, Texas

110.00 Lot 350, 5 Range Yearlings to Jerry Puckett, Ft. Stockton, Texas



One of the two top selling Panamas in the sale is shown in the above photo with consignor Fred Laidlaw (left), Muldoon, Idaho, and buyer Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah. The rams sold for \$100.



Shown above is one of the two Targhee range pens consigned in the National Ram Sale by the Mt. Haggan Livestock Company. Both pens sold to Jerry Puckett, Ft. Stockton, Texas, for \$52.50 and \$50 per head.

#### RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS

<b>Chris Anderson, Sheridan, Montana</b>	
Lot 354, 5 Range Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Geneva, Idaho .....	72.50
<b>Lee R. Barton, Manti, Utah</b>	
Lot 351, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah .....	65.00
<b>Beal Farms, Cedar City, Utah</b>	
Lot 352, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Brothers, 2764 Van Buren, Ogden, Utah .....	200.00
Lot 355, 5 Range Yearlings to Lowell S. Hildreth, Armstead, Montana .....	135.00
<b>S. E. Christensen &amp; Sons, Ephraim, Utah</b>	
Lot 353, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah .....	60.00

#### TARGHEES

<b>Mt. Haggan Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana</b>	
Lot 356, 1 Stud Yearling to Horton Thacker, Heber, Utah .....	125.00
Lot 357, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota .....	50.00
Lot 358, 5 Range Yearlings to Jerry Puckett, Ft. Stockton, Texas .....	52.50
Lot 359, 5 Range Yearlings to W. E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota .....	50.00

## Targhee Fleece Tops National Wool Show

TWO Targhee fleeces won champion and reserve champion awards at the 8th National Wool Show in Ogden, Utah, August 17 and 18, 1960. Champion fleece was exhibited by Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota, and reserve champion fleece by Warren E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota. Warren E. Johnson and Sons also won champion fleece honors in the 1959 show.

Pete Johnson nearly "walked away" with all the honors at the show. In addi-

tion to the grand champion award he exhibited the grand champion Rambouillet and Targhee fleeces. He took home trophies awarded by the American Ram-bouillet Sheep Breeders Association and the U. S. Targhee Sheep Association.

A good representation of wool fleeces from all over the western United States was entered in the National Wool Show, held in conjunction with the National Ram Sale. Russell Keetch, sheep and wool specialist at the Utah State Uni-

#### PANAMAS

<b>Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho</b>	
Lot 361, 1 Stud Lamb to Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho .....	100.00
Lot 367, 5 Range Lambs to Leonard Willoughby, Jr., Coalville, Utah .....	30.00
<b>Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho</b>	
Lot 362, 1 Stud Yearling to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah .....	100.00
Lot 363, 5 Registered Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah .....	70.00
Lot 366, 5 Range Yearlings to Lee C. Watson, Meeker, Colorado .....	50.00
Lot 370, 10 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah .....	45.00
Lot 372, 10 Range Yearlings to Lee C. Watson, Meeker, Colorado .....	45.00
<b>A. R. Linford, Raymond, Idaho</b>	
Lot 364, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lynn Huber, Vernal, Utah .....	50.00
<b>Harry Meuleman &amp; Sons, Rupert, Idaho</b>	
Lot 360, 1 Stud Yearling to Von R. Atkinson, Preston, Idaho .....	50.00
Lot 368, 5 Range Yearlings to Larry Memmott, Woods Cross, Utah .....	40.00
<b>University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho</b>	
Lot 365, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo M. Bertagnole, 1950 E. 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah .....	50.00



Wool Show Manager Russell Keetch is shown above examining the Corriedale fleeces sent from Australia. After the show the fleeces were sent to Portland, Oregon, where they will be displayed at the Pacific International Wool Show in October. They will then be sent for display at the National Western Wool Show in Denver next January. After that the fleeces will be sold and the proceeds given to a deserving charity.



Sweeping top honors at the 1960 National Wool Show were W. E. Johnson and Son, Spearfish, South Dakota. Shown above (left to right) is Pete Johnson who entered the grand champion fleece of the show, Elroy M. Pohle, wool show judge and W. E. Johnson, whose fleece entry was judged reserve champion of the show. Professor Milton E. Madsen, Utah State University, also served as a judge.

was awarded a permanent and traveling trophy by the American Panama Registry Association.

Both cash and ribbon awards were presented to winning entries in the show. In each of the purebred classifications first place received \$5 and second place \$2.50; third and fourth places received ribbon awards.

In the range and farm market classes first and second places received \$5 and \$3 respectively with ribbons awarded for third and fourth places.

Winners in the various classifications at the 1960 National Wool Show were as follows:

#### RAMBOUILLET RAM CLASS

1. Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota
2. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah
3. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
4. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah

#### RAMBOUILLET EWE CLASS

1. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
2. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah
3. John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc., Mt. Pleasant, Utah

#### CORRIE DALE RAM CLASS

1. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

#### CORRIE DALE EWE CLASS

1. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

#### COLUMBIA RAM CLASS

1. R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado
2. J. T. Kelly, Red Lodge, Montana
3. Mt. Haggan Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana
4. W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana

#### COLUMBIA EWE CLASS

1. R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado
2. Earl Butler, Pray, Montana
3. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
4. R. T. Hargrove, Gallatin Gateway, Montana

#### PANAMA RAM CLASS

1. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
2. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
3. F. V. Meuleman, Carey, Idaho

#### PANAMA EWE CLASS

1. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
2. Harry Meuleman, Rupert, Idaho
3. F. V. Meuleman, Carey, Idaho

#### TARGHEE RAM CLASS

1. Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota
2. Warren E. Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota
3. Warren E. Johnson & Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota
4. Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota

#### TARGHEE EWE CLASS

1. Sieben Livestock Company, Helena, Montana
2. Arvid Larsen, Big Timber, Montana
3. Dan Fulton, Billings, Montana
4. Warren E. Johnson & Sons, Spearfish, South Dakota

#### OTHER BREEDS

1. Mt. Haggan Livestock Comany, Anaconda, Montana

#### COMMERCIAL RANGE CLASS

##### Fine Wool

1. Warren Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota
2. John Cauhope, Jr., Pinion, New Mexico
3. A. D. Jones Estate, Tatum, New Mexico
4. Flying H Ranch, Flying H, New Mexico

##### One-Half Blood Wool

1. M. K. Vance, Yeso, New Mexico
2. Joe R. Skeen, Picacho, New Mexico
3. Manuel Vicente Ranch, Vaughn, New Mexico
4. Fuller Ranch, Picacho, New Mexico

##### Three-eights Blood Wool

1. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

#### COMMERCIAL FARM CLASS

##### Fine Wool

1. Don Branscomb, Willits, California
2. Arvid Larson, Big Timber, Montana

##### One-half Blood Wool

1. John M. Cok, Manhattan, Montana
2. Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota
3. Pete Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota

##### Three-eights Blood Wool

1. W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana
2. W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana
3. Fred Scherrer, Augusta, Montana

##### One-fourth Blood Wool

1. Earl Butler, Pray, Montana
2. Earl Butler, Pray, Montana
3. R. T. Hargrove, Gallatin Gateway, Montana

## 1961 Incentive Level Set at 62 Cents

A shorn wool incentive price of 62 cents per pound and a mohair support price of 73 cents per pound were announced August 16 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the 1961 marketing year which begins April 1, 1961.

The 1961 price for wool is the same as for the first six years of the program, running from 1955 through the 1960 marketing years. The mohair price is up 3 cents from the 70-cent level during the first six years of the program.

The shorn wool incentive price is established under provisions of the National Wool Act of 1954 which direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production in determining a support price that will encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool. The law also limits the amounts available for making payments to 70 per cent of the duties collected on imports of wool and wool manufactures since January 1, 1953.

The gap between yearly wool production and the 300-million pound goal set by law continues to narrow. Production in 1960 is expected to reach about 265 million pounds, up about 4 per cent from 1959 and the highest yearly production since 1946. Production in 1960 will be about 12 per cent above production in 1954 before the wool payment program started.

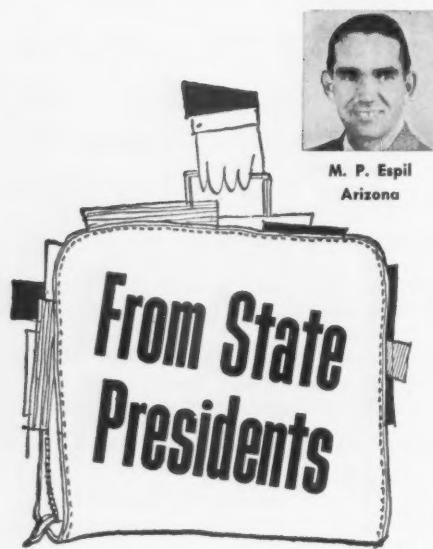
Payments to producers for the 1961 marketing year will follow the same methods employed for the current 1960 year. Shorn wool payments will be equal to a percentage of each producer's cash returns from wool sales. The percentage will be that required to raise the national average price received by all producers for shorn wool up to the incentive price of 62 cents per pound.

Lamb payments will be made to each producer who sells lambs that have never been shorn. The payments will be at a rate per hundredweight of live animals marketed to compensate for the wool on them on a basis comparable to

the national average incentive payment per pound of shorn wool.

Payments for the 1961 marketing year will be made on shorn wool and unshorn lambs marketed during the April 1, 1961-March 31, 1962 period. Payments will be made in the summer of 1962 following the end of the marketing year.

The National Wool Act which authorizes an incentive payment program for shorn wool also provides for mohair support level as much as 15 per cent above or below the comparable percent-of-parity at which shorn wool is supported. The 73-cent mohair support price is near the minimum of this range. As a result of a greater increase in the mohair parity price than for wool this past year, an increase was required in the mohair support price to maintain its relationship to shorn wool as required by the act. No mohair payments have been made during the first five years of the program because the averages of prices received by producers were above the support price.



## Arizona Sheepmen Favor Lamb Payment Elimination

**W**E'RE still waiting for our rains. The state is very dry. If it doesn't rain by the first of September, feeding and water hauling will be done in great volume.

I have talked to a few of our members and they seem to think that it would be a good idea to take off the incentive payment on shorn lambs. A savings of a million-and-a-half dollars of the distribution on the payment of lambs could be effected by the Department of Agriculture, through savings in salaries and other expenses. This could be used to raise the wool payment, and we sure do need any help we can get.

The big question being asked by all is "What has happened to the lamb market?" It's a serious situation.

—**M. P. Espil, President**  
Arizona Wool Growers Association

## Simple Formulas - But How About Performance?

**F**ORMULAS: Supply and demand make selling prices.

The wool and lamb industry needs more economical production with wider distribution.

Simple statements but how about performance?

The present market price of lamb and wool to the producer should be doing an excellent job of increasing distribution, if price is a contributing factor. This is not the true story, for somewhere along



**M. P. Espil**  
Arizona



**W. P. Rickard**  
California



**Marshall Hughes**  
Colorado



**Wilbur F. Wilson**  
Idaho



**Dan Tavener**  
Montana



**Stanley C. Ellison**  
Nevada



**W. E. Overton**  
New Mexico



**Ken Johnson**  
Oregon



**Martin Tenant**  
South Dakota



**Lucius M. Stephens**  
Texas



**Welby Aagard**  
Utah



**Parm Dickson**  
Washington



**J. Norman Stratton**  
Wyoming

the line between producer and consumer, the finished product that is offered to the consumer has changed in appearance and the price doesn't seem to conform to the original purchase from the producer.

Let us hope that some conference or some smart individual may come up with a working formula that will enable a producer to convert available forage and feed, into food and clothing that the people will accept at a price that will still provide a margin of profit for us so that we too can enjoy a standard of living comparable to other peoples of this nation.

—**Ken Johnson, President**  
Oregon Wool Growers Association

## Texans Enjoy Reception at Salt Lake City

**T**HE Texas president wishes to thank the entire NWGA staff for the fine treatment accorded the Texas party on the recent visit to Salt Lake, and to the Utah Wool Growers for the fine dinner they hosted for the Executive Committee. This kind of reception gives us the desire to visit the home office again.

In Texas we are now putting forth a great effort to start our year's program with the new Miss Wool of Texas and Miss Mohair of Texas. We are placing this on a professional promotion with a Dallas firm, Fashion Creators Inc., who will have our two lovely girls in every fashion show of any note in Texas during the year. In past years it has been on a volunteer basis from our ranks, but

it has now reached a point that we feel it needs the professional touch to promote our products to the best advantage.

The greater part of Texas has had abundant rains and range conditions have improved greatly since our last report.

Texas wools have sold down to about ten million pounds, with the fall shearing now starting. While the price is not very satisfactory, we are glad to see the demand continue.

The fall clip of mohair is now coming off. The price is 25 per cent under the high in the spring but still a fair price. The fall clip will probably be around 12 million pounds.

—**Lucius M. Stephens, President**  
Texas Sheep and Goat  
Raisers' Association

## There's No Substitute For Accurate Information

**T**HERE is no substitute for accurate information. Personal contact with others of our industry by being in attendance at functions where important matters are being discussed and reviewed, is one of the best means of having first-hand information that can help each of us in the management of our business.

Often times through misinformation or lack of true information we will make hasty sales of our products resulting in quite a financial loss. Your association

is continually endeavoring to get more detailed and accurate market data facts released.

The next best source of accurate information is to read our industry publications. In keeping track of matters related to our industry, we then have information and know the many different issues which directly and indirectly affect each of us. The better informed our membership can be, the better their organization can work for their interests. Individuals are the foundation of their organizations and when they are accurately informed, it is certain they will take the best course in establishing policies and programs for action.

—Wilbur F. Wilson, President  
Idaho Wool Growers Association

## Growers Optimistic Over Moisture in New Mexico

NEW Mexico State University Wool School July 18-20 was described as "one of the largest ever conducted." About 75 growers from New Mexico, Texas and Colorado attended the event which is sponsored by the New Mexico State University's Extension Service and Experiment Station and the New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.

Sheep trading is at a seasonal standstill in New Mexico, but growers are optimistic, now that the major sheep areas of the state have received heavy rains this past month. Prospects are excellent for a high percentage of fat lambs this fall. Many producers say their sheep ranges are in the best condition ever. The 1960 lamb crop in New Mexico was estimated last month by the USDA at 776,000 head, four per cent below last year but one per cent above the decade average.

A new plan to open state trust lands to hunters and fishermen was unveiled by Governor John Burroughs on June 11, 1960, in a speech to the New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation Association annual meeting in Silver City. The plan calls for the State Game and Fish Department to lease hunting and fishing rights on all state lands with fees going into the common school fund. The fee would be one-half cent per acre costing the Game Department about \$60,000 a year. The Governor said he hoped his new program could be put into effect this fall. This lease move would forbid present authority by lessee to legally post these leased state lands against hunting and fishing, when a rancher deemed it necessary to protect stock from trespass.

New Mexico growers are urged by

NMSU Sheep Specialist J. R. Strauder and Jack L. Ruttell to select and pen-feed their sheep entries for a two-week period prior to state fair time, to get them used to the unusual feed conditions beforehand.

—W. E. (Hi) Overton, President  
New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc.

## Colorado Association Proposes Solutions to Marketing Problems

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at the Colorado Wool Growers Association Convention in July of this year:

"In the opinion of your committee, better marketing must start at the local level and must conform to the thinking of the actual grower of the livestock involved."

"THEREFORE, we recommend that all localities form a local organization and as far as practical pool their lambs and wool for sale."

"In our opinion, this will not be a complete answer to a nation-wide marketing program."

"THEREFORE, we recommend that immediate steps be taken to contact the state wool growers organizations of the major sheep-producing states, and the National Wool Growers Association in an effort to establish a marketing committee composed of a member or members of all of these states. This committee will be charged with the duties of preparing and presenting to the several states a coordinated marketing program which will increase the bargaining power of the sheep producers in marketing their product."

In accordance with this we are seeking your support for such an action. It is our belief that if the majority of lambs and wool were marketed by capable salesmen who knew the product and the market and worked exclusively for the producer, and if the efforts of these salesmen were tied together by membership in a national organization which would have the function and responsibility of helping these many salesmen, in whatever way possible, to get the highest price possible for their customers, it could be of considerable and immediate benefit to the sheep raisers of this country. This national organization would serve mostly as a clearing house for the collection, dissemination and exchange of information relative to marketing.

It is not our intent to spell out the details of a marketing plan, but rather to get a committee of national scope formed, which would have the authority to discuss the situation and recommend some action back to their groups, if it were determined advisable to do so. The above is the approach to the problem

that we would recommend to the committee at this time.

I am hopeful that the basis for such an action was laid at the Laramie Sheep Industry Conference of August 8 and 9. While we did not anticipate the results of the conference when we drafted this resolution, to me this represents an opportunity to move toward the solution of this problem on a much broader basis and in a much shorter time. The conference was, of course, too broad in scope and too pressed for time to get down to brass tacks about the solutions of any problems. There was not unanimous thinking about how to follow up on the facts and opinions developed at the conference; about how to organize, and possibly whether to organize, for further action. I believe it incumbent upon the National Wool Growers Association which was selected—though not unanimously—to head the follow-up action, to foster and perpetuate the fine spirit of cooperation that was evidenced among the various segments of the industry represented there.

The committee that drafted the Colorado resolution were nearly all ready to go farther than they did in organized marketing recommendations, but felt that this was all that could be hoped for. As stated in our resolution, any plan that does not conform to the thinking of the majority of the individual producers would have no chance of success.

It would be my thinking that a follow-up conference to deal with the many problems outlined at Laramie, and particularly the marketing problem, should be composed of representatives of all producer organizations, including wool growers associations, general farm organizations, cooperatives dealing with sheep products, or any other organization that might be involved in the production of sheep and organized on a one-state basis or larger. I do not think that we can arrive at a solution to basic producer problems while debating issues with packers and retailers.

We hope that you will give this proposition careful consideration and will see fit to support some move toward coordination and consolidation of our marketing efforts. If you agree with our thinking, please contact your state association officers, so that they might know beforehand if they have grass roots support, should such a meeting be held.

—Marshall Hughes, President  
Colorado Wool Growers Association

Buy at least one wool article  
in September—

NATIONAL WOOL MONTH



Market report—Aug.

## Trading Steadies In August; Little Contracting Being Done

August 25, 1960

**TRADING** of slaughter lambs steadied itself during August after experiencing several months of erratic price fluctuations.

Some soft spots were noted. However, these were largely due to an increase in supply and a slight reduction in the New York wholesale carcass prices.

Total weekly kill showed sharp increases over a year earlier. An 11 to 15 per cent increase was noted in each of the first three weeks in August.

A marked cautiousness of lamb feeders and higher feed costs have contributed materially to slaughter lamb prices being lower than a year ago. Most lamb feeders will continue to feed. However, because of lower profit returns for the past two years they are being more careful in their purchasing of feeder lambs.

Few lambs have been contracted to date this year compared to earlier years. There seems to be a definite trend away from early contracting. Buyers are still anxious to purchase lambs. However, due to changes in merchandising patterns and faster transportation, less and less early contracting can be expected.

September marketing of lambs should be slightly above that of a year ago. Because of lower pelt values and an increase in total U. S. meat supply, slaughter lamb prices should be slightly below those experienced in August.

### Country Sales and Contracting

#### CALIFORNIA

**Early August:** Around five loads of choice and prime 95- to 100-pound woolled slaughter lambs sold at \$18.50 while four loads of choice and prime 105-pound fed shorn lambs with number one pelts sold at \$18.50. Fourteen loads of mostly choice carrying a few prime 100- to 108-pound shorn slaughter lambs with number one and two pelts, off clover, sold at \$17.25 to \$18, while two loads of choice 125-pounders with number two pelts sold at \$17. A string of 4,500 head of good and choice 85- to 90-pound lambs with less than 25 per cent ready for slaughter sold at \$17.25 straight.

**Mid August:** Some 31 loads of choice and prime clover pastured and fed lambs

weighing 95 to 110 pounds sold at \$18 to \$18.50 including 15 loads at \$18.50. A few loads of good and choice woolled mountain feeder spring lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.50. At least 20 loads of choice and prime 95- to 108-pound clover pastured and fed shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$18 to \$18.50.

#### COLORADO

**Late August:** Around 1,900 head of good and choice mixed fat and feeder lambs for September delivery sold at \$17.25 while around 12 loads of choice to prime 89- to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$20 to \$20.25.

#### IDAHO

**Early August:** A string of 4,300 head of good to mostly choice 101- to 111-pound range lambs sold at \$17 while a load and a half of 65 per cent choice with balance good spring lambs weighing 99 pounds sold at \$18.50 for California delivery. A band of 2,800 head of 75 to 80 per cent fats mostly choice with balance feeders sold at \$17.25. A string of 5,100 choice and prime 100- to 105-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at

\$16.75 to \$17.35 delivered. Another band of 5,200 head of range lambs, 40 to 80 per cent slaughter—balance feeders, sold at \$17 to \$17.50 straight. Around 3,500 good and choice 75- to 86-pound spring feeder lambs sold at \$15 to \$15.75 delivered.

**Mid August:** A string of 800 mostly choice spring slaughter lambs sold at \$17.25 while 8,900 head of 50 to 65 per cent slaughter lambs—balance feeders, sold at \$16.75 to \$17. A band of choice 98- to 110-pound range slaughter lambs sold at \$17. Around 3,247 head of good and choice 99- to 104-pound mixed fat and feeder lambs, around 45 per cent fat, sold at \$15.35 to \$15.50.

#### MONTANA

**Early August:** In southern Montana a band of 1,000 head good and choice near 80-pound crossbred feeder lambs were contracted at \$16, while in central Montana a couple of sales totalling 2,000 head of good to mostly choice feeder lambs estimated to weigh 73 to 80 pounds sold for September delivery at \$16.

**Mid August:** A string of 768 head choice and prime 105-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$17.50 while 280 head of good and choice 85-pound feeder lambs sold at \$15.

#### NEVADA

**Early August:** A string of 4,400 head of good and choice 85- to 90-pound woolled blackfaced feeder lambs sold at \$16 to \$16.25.

(Continued on page 37)

#### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1960	1959
Week Ended.....	Aug. 20	Aug. 22
Inspected Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to Date....	7,863,545	7,456,355
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Prime .....	\$21.02	\$ .....
Choice .....	19.75	22.55
Good .....	17.75	21.00
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	44.25	48.80
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	44.05	47.35

#### Lamb and Mutton Weekly Kill (Week ended)

##### (No. Head)

	July 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Aug. 20
1960	255,000	275,000	275,000	280,000
1959	248,000	239,000	248,000	238,000

#### Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

##### (No. Head)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep & Lambs
1960	1,592,000	374,000	4,304,000	1,113,000
1959	1,557,000	382,000	5,184,000	1,107,000

#### Lamb and Mutton Imports—Pounds

	March	April	May	June
1960	3,660,366	6,056,869	4,652,036	3,795,780
1959	2,308,196	12,186,004	4,635,768	6,935,089

# this month's QUIZ

WHY DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE NATIONAL WOOL ACT EXTENDED BEYOND ITS PRESENT EXPIRATION DATE OF MARCH 31, 1962?



THE Wool Act will have to be continued if we are to stay in the sheep business. With these dry years which we are having, hay and grain prices are going to keep rising and will soon be out of line with sheep prices. With long winters where one has to feed so long, we just can't come out if we don't have something to look for besides the market price for wool and lambs.

I think that most ranchers will agree with me, especially in this locality where moisture has been so scarce for several years, that if it was not for the wool and lamb subsidy, running sheep would be an awfully poor business.

Here's hoping the boys in Washington can get the job done when the time comes.

**M. E. Weber**  
Union Center, South Dakota

A mere two-year look ahead is not enough time to plan a livestock operation. The incentive payment is always considered in this plan, for without it, at the present prices being paid for lamb and wool, we would not have an industry.

Also we had better beat the trend in the U. S. Congress which is to look with increasing ill favor on all supports. Our trouble there is that most congressmen do not distinguish between the Wool Act and those supports which build up a surplus. My fear is that the whole subsidy system may be "junked" and the Wool Act along with it.

**W. H. Warren**  
Fairpoint, South Dakota

THE wool industry, as well as the sheep industry, cannot survive without protection. We pay high prices for all our supplies, labor and equipment. Under the present tariff regulations, we can't compete with foreign countries who are getting a lot of American dollars free and enjoy labor and oper-

ating costs which are just a small percentage of the American cost.

It will be a great day for the United States when a lot of imports are stopped. I realize foreign countries need a market, but it is unfair to import a lot of food and fiber when we aren't making expenses producing it in the United States.

I believe that the foreign wool will blow up in our face the way Cuban sugar has done. Then, where will our "Great Country" be?—with only a few wool mills and less sheep. The sheep industry in the United States is vital to our survival in case of another world conflict and we need the Wool Act extended as well as making it more beneficial to the producer.

**Marvin West**  
Riverton, Wyoming

WOOL prices are not high enough to compare with grain, hay, repairs and the cost of living.

According to prices I recorded and paid out in the 1940's, lambs should be bringing 25 cents now and wool \$1.00.

If it was not for the incentive payment, I don't see how I would operate.

**Bruce West**  
Rockypoint, Wyoming

WE are already subsidizing foreign countries to compete against us through our huge foreign aid program, so the old axiom that "charity begins at home" should certainly apply in this issue.

It is my opinion that this is strictly a stop-gap measure of protection, which we must have in order to save the sheep industry of the United States, until the powers can be awakened to the fact that we either lower the standard of living in this country to coincide with that of the rest of the world, or protect ourselves against the virtual slave labor products of these countries. This squeeze is now being felt not only in

our own wool and lamb industry, but also in many other types of manufactured goods, namely steel products.

If this trend continues the government will soon have to subsidize all industry, which is socialism, and the next step is communism. In short, it is time for the sheep industry to seek help from its fellow bed partners and force through protective tariff legislation.

**E. J. Werner**  
Douglas, Wyoming

I would like to see the Wool Act extended mainly because it has been quite a lift for the sheepmen the last few years. With the very low prices being paid for lamb and wool, the profit has been pretty small the past two years and if it had not been for the incentive payment, I don't know how we could have managed.

**William & Donald Weiss**  
Maurine, South Dakota

IF it were not for the Wool Act, a lot of people would be out of business. Our operating expenses are too high to compete with foreign products, especially in view of the fact that foreign products cost very little to grow and ship to the United States.

When the Wool Act was written, it was not intended to help importers to bring live lambs into this country to depress our local market. I understand that importers do collect from the Commodity Credit Corporation payments the same as local sheepmen do. I think the Act should eliminate the importers so they do not receive monies.

**Simon Martinez**  
Sunnyside, Washington

**Editor's Note:** Importers of live lambs can technically collect incentive payments on wool shorn from those lambs if they are held for 30 days. However, the USDA issues import permits covering lambs imported for slaughter only; therefore, incentive payments are not now being paid on wool from imported live lambs.

SPEAKING as a range operator, without the incentive payments it would be impossible to operate. Since the imports of lamb and mutton have increased, our price has dropped to lower than the 30's in a cost-production comparison.

If the government does not want the incentive, they should protect us with adequate tariffs on all kinds of lamb and mutton (live and frozen) and wool (grease basis to the ready-made garment).

It would be a great help if every wool grower would join and support the National Wool Growers Association.

**Robert Hoskins**  
Ione, Oregon

(Continued on page 48)

## Domestic Market Continues Quiet; Australian Auctions Open Lower

August 23, 1960

THE wool market retained its practically "non-existent" description during the month of August. Big news of the month was the reopening of the Australian auctions on August 22 with prices 5 to 7½ per cent below their closing levels last June.

Most trade sources had been predicting that the auctions would open lower, but this was a slightly greater decline than had been anticipated. There was approximately a 90 per cent clearance of the first day's offerings with the Continent and the United Kingdom as main buyers, supported by Japan.

In the domestic market interest seemed to pick up on fine and half blood wools about the middle of August. Although sales were at a slow pace, trade sources reported less resistance to asking prices of \$1.15 for fleece Delaine wool. It was also reported that some fine Territory wool sold at \$1.12 a pound clean, delivered basis.

Interest in quarter blood and three-eights wool was scarce, it was reported, although one Boston house claimed the sale of two cars at \$1.06 and \$1.08 per pound, clean basis, core test.

Topmakers are now beginning to talk in terms of new business and most seem to think it is not too far off. Some say it will begin in about two weeks but others feel it will be nearer the end of September.

Despite the long period of dull activity in the domestic wool market, it is the opinion of several veteran Boston wool men that more than 72 per cent of the 1960 clip has been sold. They estimate there is now available only about 58 million pounds of wool in the hands of growers, cooperatives and dealers in all sections of the country. These wool men agree that this is a surprisingly small amount to have on hand at this time of year and particularly so, in view of continued reports of dull market activity. The answer, it is said, is that many of these operate primarily through their own buying organizations instead of through independent dealers, which makes it much more difficult to determine the exact state of the market.

J. P. Stevens and Pacific Mills were low bidders for a government contract for approximately a million yards of serge cloth on August 11 at prices ranging between \$2.80 and \$2.90 per yard. Es-

timates of top costs for the contract—requiring a warp 62's—run between \$1.50 and \$1.53 a pound, dry combed. At either price, trade sources say the top cost is very cheap, and wool trade sources in Boston condemned the low bid as "unnecessary as well as unprofitable" and "damaging to the industry's efforts to get private business."

During the recess in the Australian auctions, wool futures prices have worked gradually lower, reflecting the uncertainty of the new season. As of August 19 futures had declined in the vicinity of 5 per cent since the closing of the auctions in June. On August 23, however, as this is being written, fu-

tures advanced about one cent on scattered trade buying. This occurred despite reports of an unchanged to lower market in Australia.

Transactions in wool futures in the period of January through June, 1960 totaled 21,850 contracts or slightly less than 3 per cent below the total of 22,498 contracts which traded in the first six months of 1959. This drop reflects the reduced pace of business in the actual wool market. Transactions in wool top futures showed a greater decline with trading for the January to June, 1960 period amounting to 4,634 contracts, the lowest total for the period since 1948, as compared with 7,225 contracts a year ago.

### Consumption Rises

Consumption of apparel wool in the United States during the month of May amounted to 22,739,000 clean pounds, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census. This total, while lower than the May, 1959, figure of 24,467,000 clean pounds, was the highest monthly consumption of 1960; in fact,

### DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1960

	Clean Basis Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)		
	%	%	%	%
<b>GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)</b>				
<b>Fine:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.10—1.15	56	\$ .49—	.51
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—	.50
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.00—1.05	56	.44—	.46
<b>One-half Blood:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	51	.52—	.54
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	52	.48—	.50
<b>Three-eighths Blood:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	48	.55—	.57
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	49	.51—	.53
<b>One-quarter Blood:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	46	.57—	.60
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50—	.53
<b>Low-quarter Blood:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.98—1.05	41	.58—	.62
*Common & Braid	.95—1.00	40	.57—	.60
<b>ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)</b>				
<b>Fine:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.05—1.10	57	.45—	.47
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	59	.41—	.43
<b>ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)</b>				
<b>Fine:</b>				
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.10—1.15	54	.51—	.53
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—	.50
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.00—1.05	57	.43—	.45
*Fall (¾" and over).....	1.04—1.08	55	.47—	.49
8 Months (1" and over).....	.95—1.00	56	.42—	.44

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
  - (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
  - (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.
- \*Estimated price. No sale reported.

the highest since August of 1959. In terms of daily average consumption, May, with a daily average of 1,083,000 clean pounds daily, was also the highest since August, 1959. Total consumption for the first five months of 1960 amounted to 108,271,000 clean pounds as compared with the corresponding period of 1959 when the total was 115,487,000 clean pounds.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that consumption of apparel wool since World War II has not declined as rapidly as government figures in the past have indicated. In a special article on wool consumption, the USDA points out that for many years there has been a trade balance of imports of wool products over exports, but this has not been figured into total or per capita consumption. Previous per capita consumption figures were determined by dividing mill consumption of wool by population.

When the trade balance is added into consumption figures, the decrease in consumption of wool is only 11 per cent from 1948-49 to 1959 instead of the previously reported 28 per cent decline in mill consumption in this post-war period. On a per capita basis, domestic consumption of wool declined by 26 per cent instead of the 40 per cent drop indicated by mill consumption.

#### Western Wool Sales and Contracting

##### IDAHO

One clip of 3,500 fleeces was reported sold on August 11 near Boise at 43 cents per pound.

##### MONTANA

The Big Timber clip comprising some 450,000 pounds of bulk half blood and three-eights wool sold in a private deal to a topmaker at a reported 45½ cents per grease pound, f.o.b. Prior to this the clip had been offered at three sealed bid sales and the top bids were refused each time. The first time it was put up, the top bid was 45 cents, the second, 43.65 cents and the third, 44.06 cents a pound, according to reports. It is understood the high bidder each time was the successful buyer.

##### SOUTH DAKOTA

It is reported that wool in growers' hands in the range area of South Dakota would not exceed one-half million pounds scattered throughout the western part of the state. About three million pounds is reported consigned at wool warehouses in the state.

Buy at least one wool article

in September—

NATIONAL WOOL MONTH



## NEWS FROM

*Woolens and Worsteds of America*

ONE EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.



MISS Wool of America, pretty Patti Jo Shaw, gets strong support as she cuts a lamb of a birthday cake on the occasion of the 200th birthday of the American Wool Industry. Mr. William I. Kent (left), first vice president of Woolens and Worsteds of America, Inc., and Mr. Edwin Wilkinson (right), president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, lend helping hands.

The Bicentennial Anniversary party held recently at Freedomland, U.S.A. (New York City), was attended by members of the nation's press and industry leaders. The Freedomland setting, spanning 200 years of American history, served as the backdrop for the celebration launching the Bicentennial observance of the manufacture of wool in the colonies in 1760. America's foremost designers were represented in the elaborate showing of fall fashions of American-loomed wool. Miss Wool of America modeled apparel from her \$15,000 all wool wardrobe.

Miss Shaw was sponsored by the Montana Wool Growers Association at the National Miss Wool Pageant.

THE establishment of awards for the most creative use of American loomed wools for both women's and men's apparel was announced on July 22 by Woolens and Worsteds of America at a dinner and wool style show for the trade and fashion press at Freedomland, U. S. A.

Originality in the adaptation of woolen and worsted fabrics from America's textile manufacturers will be the basis for judging the designer awards which will be presented annually by Woolens and Worsteds of America.

The 1960 awards will be announced late this year following the selection of the winners by a panel of leading fashion experts. The announcement of the judges will be made shortly.

The purpose of these annual awards is to enhance the use of American wool textiles by American designers and to focus attention on their growing importance in the world fashion scene. The presentation of the awards this year will coincide with the observance of the bicentennial celebration of the American wool textile industry.

# Results of State Ram Sales - Mostly Down

## IDAHO RAM SALE

AVERAGE prices were down 15 per cent for rams sold at the 39th Idaho Ram Sale, held at Filer, Idaho, August 3, 1960. The sale is sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

A total of 526 rams brought an average of \$96.94 as compared with \$114.65 paid for 539 rams in 1959.

A poor lamb and wool market and severe drought conditions contributed to the pessimistic attitude of sheepmen, which has been evident at most ram sales this year.

High selling honors for the sale went to John C. Keithley, Midvale. Reed Hulet of Dietrich paid \$600 for his Suffolk stud yearling.

The highest selling pen of Suffolk yearlings was consigned by the University of Idaho at Moscow. This pen of three sold for \$200 per head to Tommy Stroschein of Sterling. The second high selling Suffolk pen was consigned by T. B. Burton of Cambridge. Bill Smith of Boise purchased this pen of yearlings at \$170 per head.

The top selling pen of eight Suffolk ram lambs, consigned by Dick Hays of Idaho Falls, was sold to Urbano Torotorica, Bruneau, for \$110 per head.

Mrs. Fred Hoelzle, Buhl, consigned the second high selling pen of lambs.

## IDAHO RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1959		1960	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
<b>SUFFOLKS:</b>				
Yearlings	439	\$121.50	431	\$96.71
Ram lambs	91	65.52	74	84.79
Stud yearlings	9	277.78	11	220.00
<b>SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE:</b>				
Yearlings	.....	.....	5	85.00
Ram lambs	.....	.....	5	82.50
Sale Average	539	\$114.65	526	\$96.94

## WASHINGTON RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1959		1960	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
Suffolks	80	\$101.75	89	\$131.40
Hampshires	42	90.24	42	104.64
Southdowns	2	60.00	2	42.50
Columbias	20	117.75	26	93.85
Rambouilletts	17	65.88	....	....
Suffolk-Hampshires	5	69.00	5	124.00
Romneys	8	65.63	4	26.25
Sale Average	174	\$ 94.22	168	\$115.12



Shown above with the top-selling Suffolk stud yearling at the Idaho Ram Sale in Filer, August 3, are, l. to r., Reed Hulet (buyer), Dietrich, Camille Johnson (Miss Wool of Idaho), Pocatello, and John C. Keithley (consignor), Midvale. The ram sold for \$600.

This pen of two was sold to Eusebio Astorquia of Gooding for \$100 each.

Ten Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds were sold at this year's sale. A pen of five yearlings brought \$85 per head and a pen of five ram lambs sold for \$82.50 each.

## WASHINGTON RAM SALE

SPIRITED bidding on top-quality consignments brought about the highest prices in history for the Washington Ram Sale held in Yakima, August 10.

John Faure, McGregor Land and Livestock Company, Simon Martinez and George Hislop led the parade of buyers who wanted quality and they got it.

High selling ram of the sale was a stud Suffolk consigned by Lynn Garne and purchased by L. E. Healy of Quiney for \$310. Tops by breeds were as follows:

A pen of Suffolks consigned by Marvin Norris, purchased by John Faure for \$250; a Columbia stud consigned by Washington State University bought by Mr. Faure for \$260; a single registered Hampshire consigned by Gene Harms and purchased by Simon Martinez for \$235; and a pen of Suffolk-Hampshires consigned by the Kern Sisters, purchased by Mr. Martinez for \$165 each.

A total of 26 ewes were also sold in the sale for an average price of \$46.06.

All buyers were from Washington as were all but three guest consignors, T. B. Burton and John Keithley of Idaho and Ron Baker of Oregon.

Auctioneer was Howard Brown of Woodland, California, and sale manager was Philip Kern, secretary of the Washington Wool Growers, Ellensburg.

## NEVADA RAM SALE



Adin Nielson, Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, is shown above with Curry French of Willows, California, and the top Rambouillet ram sold in the Nevada Ram Sale in Ely, August 3. The ram was purchased by Mr. Curry for \$425.

AVERAGE prices were down sharply at the 5th annual Nevada Ram Sale held in Ely, August 3. A total of 312 rams averaged \$64.37 per head compared with \$101.10 in the 1959 sale.

The National Wool Grower

The 120 Rambouillet entered in the sale averaged \$68.23; Columbias averaged \$103.65 for 26 head; Columbia-Rambouillet Crossbreds, \$70.16 for 63 head; 38 Targhees, \$31.32 and 65 Suffolks, \$55.23.

The M. French Company of Willows, California purchased the highest priced stud ram, a Rambouillet, consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah, for \$425. The French Company also purchased the high selling Rambouillet range pens, consigned by the Nielson Sheep Company. They paid \$130 per head for a pen of five and \$125 for two pens of five.

The Magnuson Ranch of Elko purchased the top selling Columbia stud ram consigned by Jack Larsen, Spanish Fork, Utah, for \$140. In the Suffolk division Yelland Brothers of Ely purchased the high selling stud ram consigned by Huff and Huff, Delta, Utah for \$150.

Stanley Ellison of Tuscarora was the largest buyer at the sale purchasing 54 head for a total of \$2,925.00. The M. French Company of Willows, California was next, purchasing 16 head for \$2,325.00.

### Lamb Market . . .

(Continued from page 32)

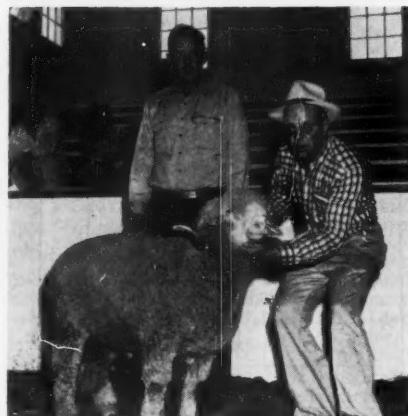
**Mid August:** A string of 6,000 black-faced lambs 50 per cent choice and prime sold at \$17. A string of 2,000 head of choice and prime 100- to 102-pounders sold at \$18. Ten loads of choice and prime 92- to 110-pound woolled slaughter lambs sold at \$18 to \$18.25.

### OREGON

**Early August:** A band of 2,000 head choice slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.50 with one load of prime selling at \$18.30. A band of 330 head of good and choice 100-pound lambs sold at \$15 delivered. About 10,750 head of mainly good and choice 80- to 85-pound white and blackfaced feeder lambs sold at \$13.50 to \$15. A string of 2,100 head of mostly choice 90- to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$16 to \$18 delivered, while another band of 1,500 good and choice 85-pound spring lambs, 40 per cent fats, sold at \$16 straight. A string of 1,200 good and choice 82-pound feeder lambs sold at \$13 on fine wools and \$14 on crossbreds.

**Mid August:** Around 500 choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold at \$17.50 delivered. A string of 1,350 lambs sold at \$15.50 to \$16.50 delivered. Around 4,000 good to mostly choice feeder lambs sold at \$16.25 while a string of 6,107 head good and choice feeder lambs sold at \$14 to \$16. Four loads of choice and prime 104-pound

### NEW MEXICO RAM SALE



The top Rambouillet ram entered in the New Mexico Ram Sale held in Albuquerque, August 5, was consigned by Frank Swenson (right), John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. The ram was purchased by J. C. Wooley (left), Santa Fe, New Mexico, for \$240.

wooled slaughter lambs sold at \$17.50 while 1,800 head of choice and prime brought \$18. Around 4,000 crossbred lambs sold at \$17 on ewes and \$15.25 on wethers.

**Ewes:** In early August 1,187 aged replacement ewes around 75 per cent with good mouths sold at \$5 per head. In mid August a string of 1,000 head of fine-wooled ewe lambs sold at \$17.50.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

**Early August:** In the Newell area 1,200 yearling ewes shorn in March sold at \$22 to \$23 while in the Belle Fourche area 1,500 yearling ewes sold at \$20 per head for September 1 delivery.

**Mid August:** In the Belle Fourche area around 1,100 head of yearling ewes sold for immediate delivery from \$18 to \$21. A string of 1,200 head mixed white-faced lambs sold at \$16 for September 1 delivery.

### TEXAS

**Early August:** A string of 500 head, 50-pound feeder lambs sold in the Johnson City area at \$15. In the Ozona area a string of 1,300 head of blackfaced lambs sold at \$15. In the San Angelo area a string of 900 mixed Panama blackfaced crossbred lambs sold at \$14.50.

**Mid August:** A string of 2,500 head of blackfaced fat and feeder lambs sold in the Ozona area for \$14.75, while in the Sanderson area 625 head of mixed lambs sold at \$14.25. In the Water Valley area a string of 400 head of white-faced lambs weighing around 78 pounds sold at \$13.50.

**T**HE unstable conditions of the lamb and wool markets were strongly reflected in the New Mexico Wool Growers' annual ram sale at Albuquerque, August 5. While some 300 rams were offered, only about half found buyers—and those at weak prices.

In spite of generally good range conditions in New Mexico's sheep producing areas, ram buyers were extremely cautious and made purchases only when they felt they were getting good bargains.

Top price of the sale was \$240 on a Rambouillet stud ram consigned by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. J. C. Wooley, Santa Fe, New Mexico, paid the top price. Second top price of the sale was \$200 on a Columbia stud ram consigned by R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, and sold to Charles Waller, Roswell, New Mexico.

Top price for a pen of rams was \$92.50 each paid for a pen of two Rambouillet rams by Joe Estevan, San Fidel, New Mexico. The pen was consigned by Madsen Farms.

### UTAH

**Early August:** A string of 3,200 head of mixed slaughter and feeder lambs sold at \$17. A band of 1,500 good and choice mixed black and whitefaced 70-pound feeder lambs sold at \$15.50 and 1,000 head of 70-pound whitefaced feeders sold at \$14.

**Mid August:** A load of choice and prime 93-pound woolled slaughter lambs sold at \$18.

### WASHINGTON

**Early August:** Around 2,420 head of mostly choice and mixed choice and prime 95- to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.50. In the Spokane area, 1,065 head of 50 per cent fats—balance feeders, sold at \$16.25. A string of 4,860 choice and prime 95- to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$17.50 delivered.

**Mid August:** Around 1,178 head of spring slaughter lambs sold at \$15.50 to \$16.50 for choice woolled lambs and \$14.60 to \$15.75 for shorn.

### WYOMING

**Early August:** In northern Wyoming a few bands of mixed slaughter and feeder lambs estimated from 20 to 50 per cent slaughter sold at \$16.50 to \$17.10.

**Mid August:** Two small strings of good to choice whitefaced feeder lambs sold for October delivery at \$17.

**Ewes:** In early August a band of 600 head of five- to six-year-old whitefaced ewes sold at \$6 per head.

## 1960 Lamb Numbers Up 2 Per Cent

THE 1960 lamb crop totaled 21,584,000 head, 2 per cent larger than the 21,218,000 lambs produced in 1959 and 11 per cent above the 1949-58 average, according to the USDA's Crop Reporting Board. The 13 western states (11 western states, South Dakota and Texas) produced 4 per cent more lambs in 1960 than in 1959 and 12 per cent more than average. The lamb crop in the 35 native sheep states is 2 per cent smaller than last year but 10 per cent above average. In Texas, where approximately 15 per cent of the nation's lambs are produced, the 1960 crop is 5 per cent above 1959 and 14 per cent above average.

### Lambing Percentage Down

The lamb crop percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes, one year of age or older on farms and ranches January 1) this year is 95, which is 1 point below last year but 3 points above the average. The western states lambing percentage at 90 is 1 point below last year, and the lambing percentage in the native states at 104 is 2 points below last year. The Texas lambing percentage at 79 compares with 82 in 1959 and the average of 72.

The number of breeding ewes one year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1960 was 3 per cent above 1959 and ewe lambs under one year old were 2 per cent above January 1, 1959.

### Western States

The 1960 lamb crop in the 13 western states totaled 13,810,000 head—4 per cent above the 13,292,000 lambs saved in 1959 and 12 per cent above average. The number of breeding ewes one year old and older on farms and ranches on January 1, 1960 was 5 per cent above 1959. The number of early lambs (dropped before March 15) in the western states was 9 per cent more than a year earlier.

### Native States

The lamb crop at 7,774,000 head in the 35 native sheep states (all states except 13 western states) is 2 per cent below 1959, but 10 per cent above average. A small decline in the number of breeding ewes and a decrease in the lambing percentage resulted in the smaller lamb crop. In the 35 native states the lamb crop was smaller in 18 states, unchanged in 7 states, and larger in 10 states.

## 1960 LAMB CROP

State and Division	BREEDING EWES 1 YR. + JANUARY 1			Lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 yr. + January 1 <sup>1</sup>			LAMBS SAVED <sup>1</sup>		
	10-Yr. Av. 1949-58	1959	1960	Number	10-Yr. Av. 1949-58	1959	1960	10-Yr. Av. 1949-58	1959
Thousands									
Arizona .....	316	332	347	83	84	84	262	279	293
California .....	1,355	1,283	1,363	92	92	93	1,254	1,180	1,268
Colorado .....	1,043	1,110	1,154	96	100	100	1,002	1,110	1,154
Idaho .....	856	884	902	111	112	113	950	990	1,019
Montana .....	1,257	1,278	1,331	88	94	93	1,106	1,201	1,238
Nevada .....	373	331	333	86	89	87	320	295	290
New Mexico .....	1,005	951	1,002	76	84	77	768	799	776
Oregon .....	638	743	750	98	99	99	625	736	742
South Dakota ..	756	998	1,056	98	108	106	750	1,079	1,119
Texas .....	3,871	3,678	4,009	72	82	79	2,769	3,016	3,167
Utah .....	1,138	1,109	1,065	85	88	88	970	976	937
Washington .....	218	202	219	113	113	113	245	228	247
Wyoming .....	1,592	1,651	1,773	82	85	88	1,310	1,403	1,560
Total 13 Western States	14,418	14,550	15,304	86	91	90	12,331	13,292	13,810
Total 35 Native States	6,658	7,491	7,455	106	106	104	7,041	7,926	7,774
U. S. Total.....	21,076	22,041	22,759	92	96	95	19,372	21,218	21,584

<sup>1</sup>Lambs saved defined as lambs living June 1, or sold before June 1 in the Native States and lambs docked or branded in the Western Sheep States.

## Vibriosis Committee Hears

### Encouraging News on Vaccine

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Wool Growers Association and members of the Western Regional Technical Committee on vibriosis of sheep met August 10 and 11, 1960, at Fort Collins, Colorado, to report progress on research conducted by the western states and to discuss and outline the coordinated research program for 1960-61.

The committee composed of National Wool Growers representatives and research workers from the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and the U.S.D.A., is the direct result of the recognition by the National Association in 1952 that abortion from infectious vibriosis of sheep was the source of severe economic losses to the sheep industry and that a coordinated western regional research program would be the most productive approach to this difficult disease problem.

Subsequent to 1952 all states involved have produced many significant contributions to the eventual understanding and control of vibriosis.

Last year's report by Colorado workers indicated encouraging results from a vaccine as used under experimental conditions and their reports of progress on vaccine development this year included results suggesting continued success under field conditions. Reports included field trials in an area where vibriosis had caused severe losses in previous years. The vaccine reduced abortions when used prior to lambing and in the face of an outbreak.

Because of the encouraging results to date, if sufficient material is made available the committee plans to direct and supervise extended vaccine field trials during the coming year. It is hoped the results of this effort will supply information which will hasten evaluation of the vaccine under field conditions. Many questions, such as strain differences of the infecting organism, time of vaccination and the necessity of repeated inoculation have yet to be answered.

Several states reported the results of experimentation which are helping to clarify the mechanism by which the disease is carried over from year to year. It is becoming increasingly evident, from this research that even though ewes which abort are immune, some will maintain the infection and act as carriers of the disease.

The committee recognizes that there are other serious causes of abortion in ewes and recommends that sheepmen get early and prompt professional assistance to establish a diagnosis and outline a control program.

It is further recommended that even though an effective vaccine may eventually be available, such measures as isolating aborted ewes from the drop band, feeding pregnant ewes in racks rather than on the ground, and maintaining ewe lambs and first lambing ewes separate from older ewes which have experienced vibrionic abortion, are necessary and essential measures to help prevent and control this disease.

## Grazing Permit . . .

(Continued from page 13)

moderately stable. This can be illustrated by example. A rancher purchases a permit to run 500 head of sheep for three months on the national forest at \$20 per head. A 50 per cent reduction is made soon afterwards. Thus, for all intents and purposes, the permit cost him \$40 per head. If an 80 per cent cut had been made, the cost would have actually been \$100 per ewe. This computation ignores the fact that the reduction may have increased the value of an AUM somewhat as a result of more forage available per animal and the reduced risk of further reductions.

When a rancher purchases a permit which gives permission to run 500 sheep for three months on the forest for \$20 per head, he does not pay for 100 animal units of carrying capacity since the permit is for only three months. On a 12-month basis, the price would have been \$400 per AU. Assuming public land grazing capacity is valued at 40 per cent of that on similar deeded land, this would have been equivalent to paying \$1000 per AU carrying capacity on deeded land. Such sales indicate a critical need felt by ranchers for good summer grazing to balance their year-long operation. It should be noted that most high mountain forest ranges in fair to good condition offer very satisfactory production rations rather than merely maintenance rations to the grazing animals.

### Additional Evidence of Value

An additional evidence of value in Federal grazing permits is that most loan companies are willing to make rather substantial loans, accepting federal grazing permits as collateral. A waiver of rights is obtained from the permittee when such loans are made. The Federal Land Bank, since 1950, has appraised ranch units in Arizona operating 100 per cent on public land at an average \$85 per animal unit of year-long grazing capacity. Loans up to 64 per cent of this appraised value have followed. Many commercial loan companies will not loan directly on federal permits but are willing to loan proportionally more on deeded lands, or livestock, with attached permits. Obviously loans against permits alone include a considerable amount of risk since there is no guarantee against substantial reduction or even elimination of the permit. In areas such as central and northern Utah where cuts in grazing permits have been common in recent years, the loan values of federal grazing permits have been sharply reduced.

Grazing fees on federal lands are at present on a sliding scale and are related to current livestock sales. Present

rates average about 21 cents and 50 to 60 cents AUM respectively on Taylor grazing lands and national forests. Since leases are not put out on competitive bid, grazing fees are one-half or less of that on similar private lands. This has led outsiders to call this a federal subsidy and such ranches as "federal aid ranches."

Federal grazing permits are undeniably an advantage to ranch units having them since these permits contribute directly to the sale value of the ranch. However, in addition to paying annual grazing fees, ranchers contribute directly to range improvements such as water developments, fencing and seeding. Further range improvements are needed. Such improvements are often made on a 50-50 cooperation basis between the agency and the rancher. Although many ranchers are hesitant to put more money into range improvements because of uncertainty of the tenure of their permits, more "matching" money was forthcoming from ranchers in Utah in 1959 than could be met through congressional appropriations to the B.L.M.

A direct comparison of grazing fees on federal lands with those on private land is questionable since grazing fees on federal lands also affect rent on privately owned land used in conjunction. If cost of grazing on public lands is low, the rent on privately owned land used in conjunction is correspondingly greater. Potentially cheap forage on public lands is often capitalized into the price originally paid for the private land. Prices paid for private lands in predominantly public range areas are correspondingly inflated.

Overtaxation of low production range lands in private ownership is a usual situation. This has been an effective

## National Parks Grazing

A total of 15,552 head of sheep or goats grazed on lands administered by the National Parks System during 1959. The division between the two types of grazing with the animal unit months covered is shown below.

	Sheep or Goats	Head	AUM
Pasturing Use		117	386
Range Use			
National Parks System	15,020	32,320	
National Recreation Areas	415	619	
Totals:	15,435	32,939	

In 1958 these totals were 22,657 head and 38,201 AUM's.

The totals for cattle in 1959 were 14,634 head and 63,400 AUM's compared with 14,976 head and 61,481 AUM's in 1958.

factor in discouraging the passing of further low production range lands into private hands. Annual taxes on such lands under present inadequate tax structures would be several times the present grazing fees charged if such lands were to pass into private hands. Thus, many private lands become profitable only when they have cheap forage attached because of high taxes and inherent low production.

Low fees are not uncommon in areas of public land use. Priority water rights have no fees or taxes attached. Recreational uses of public lands normally have no fees attached or only of a nominal amount. Much land went into homesteads and deeded lands with little or no payments. Homestead laws allowing only up to a maximum of 640 acres to pass to an individual were entirely inadequate under Intermountain conditions where rangeland carrying capacity is low. Homestead laws allowed sufficient land in the eastern and prairie states to pass to an individual to form an economic livestock unit. One full section in the Intermountain area was normally only a fraction of the land needed for an economic ranch unit. Such laws penalized the western rancher. Ranch units in the Intermountain area were made possible only through the extensive use of low cost, adjacent public lands.

Reductions in federal grazing permits actually result in a loss in the sale value of the ranch unit in direct proportion to the size of the reduction. This may be true even if the reduction is a "paper reduction" and merely takes out the slack between the number of livestock permitted and the number actually being run by the operator. Under the present situation, reductions in permitted numbers essentially destroy capital value of the ranch. Thus, it is financial losses rather than lack of conservativeness that normally prompt ranchers to oppose reduction in grazing permits.

### Solution Difficult

The solution to this problem is quite difficult. Multiple use is necessary on most lands in public ownership. This is a major supporting argument for continued public ownership of vast land areas in the West. Many land economists have suggested it may be desirable to make payments (charged to conservation) to ranchers who must take protection reductions on public lands. This appears to be a particularly objective approach where the reductions are a result of proposed changes in land use or when the public and not the permittee benefits primarily. This approach certainly has a precedent in the case of water rights. Priority water rights are recognized by law and are commonly sold at current market prices.

## National Grasslands Designated

NEARLY four million acres of public lands, mostly in the great plains states, were recently named National Grasslands. Acting Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse signed the administrative order redesignating these former land utilization projects on June 20. It was emphasized by Assistant Secretary Ervin L. Peterson, who has administrative responsibility for managing the USDA's public lands, that this action is part of the department's program to promote the economic stability of great plains agriculture.

These lands which were originally unsuited for cropping developed into dust bowls. Restoring these lands to grass and encouraging other conservation management practices on all lands will contribute to the stability of agriculture

in the important great plains region. Involved in the department's present action are 3.8 million acres in 11 great plains and western states which will be administered by the USDA's Forest Service under multiple-use and sustained yield management plans.

Covering a total area larger than Connecticut these lands are primarily unsuited for cultivation and are areas subject to drought. They were purchased by the federal government in the depression years of the 1930's to take them out of cultivation and to assist in the stabilization of agriculture in the surrounding areas. Some include rough native grasslands requiring careful management to preserve soil resources. As land utilization projects, they have been improved through the years. They

were managed and developed by the Soil Conservation Service from 1938 through 1953 and since then by the Forest Service.

States in which the land is situated include: North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Idaho and Oregon.

The Forest Service will continue to manage them, Assistant Secretary Peterson said, but under permanent status. In the past administration of these lands has been handicapped by the uncertainty as to their future use and management. They are now given permanent status under Title 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to be managed under the same regulations and general policies as are national forests. Administration of oil, gas and mineral leases and permits on these lands will continue to be handled by the Department of the Interior.

## 1960 Wool Crop Up 3 Per Cent

WOOL shorn and to be shorn in 1960 is estimated at 265,264,000 pounds (grease basis), according to the Crop Reporting Board of the USDA. Wool production at this level, the largest in 14 years, is 3 per cent above the 257,182,000 pounds for 1959 and 15 per cent higher than the 1949-58 average. This year's shorn wool production is equivalent to 119,369,000 pounds clean basis, compared with 115,732,000 pounds clean basis for 1959.

The total number of sheep shorn and expected to be shorn in 1960, estimated at 32,117,000 head, is 4 per cent above last year and 16 per cent above the 10-year average. The average weight per fleece at 8.26 pounds compares with 8.31 pounds both for last year and the 1949-58 average.

### Western States Up 6 Per Cent

In the 13 western sheep states (11 western states, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production is estimated at 189,234,000 pounds (grease basis)—a 6-per cent increase over the 1959 clip and 15 per cent above the average. All of these western sheep states, except Utah, show larger wool production this year than in 1959.

Sheep shorn and to be shorn in 1960 at 21,999,000 head are up 6 per cent from 1959 and 16 per cent higher than the average. The average fleece weight for these states at 8.60 pounds this year is about the same as the 8.63 pounds per fleece last year.

Texas, the leading sheep state, expects a wool crop of 49,969,000 pounds—up 7 per cent from 1959 and 10 per cent above average. All of this increase is due to more sheep shorn, as average weight per fleece is slightly lower. Shorn wool production in Wyoming, the second leading state, is up 8 per cent from 1959.

### Native States Down 3 Per Cent

A wool clip of 76,030,000 pounds is expected this year in the 35 native or

"fleece" wool states (excludes 13 western states). This is down 3 per cent from last year, but 15 per cent above average. The smaller production for 1960 is the result of both a decline in weight per fleece—7.51 pounds this year and 7.65 pounds last—and 1 per cent fewer sheep shorn.

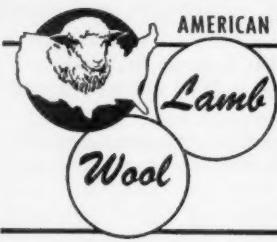
In this native sheep area, 24 states show a decline in wool production compared with 1959, three states are unchanged, and eight states expect a larger wool crop this year.

### WOOL SHORN 1959 AND 1960, BY STATES

State	WOOL PRODUCTION			WEIGHT PER FLEECE <sup>2</sup>			NUMBER OF SHEEP SHORN <sup>1</sup>		
	10-Yr. Av.		1949-58	1959	1960	Pounds	10-Yr. Av.	1949-58	1959
	1949-58	1959	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Pounds	1959	Thousands	Thousands
Arizona	397	430	447	7.3	7.1	7.2	2,895	3,067	3,204
California	2,304	2,897	3,086	7.0	6.3	6.5	16,035	18,332	19,935
Colorado	1,246	1,401	1,537	9.1	9.3	9.0	11,381	13,074	13,907
Idaho	994	1,058	1,073	10.2	10.1	10.4	10,107	10,727	11,171
Montana	1,512	1,646	1,695	9.8	9.8	10.0	14,887	16,209	17,030
Nevada	424	383	382	9.3	9.3	9.8	3,943	3,552	3,733
New Mexico	1,234	1,219	1,290	9.2	9.2	9.1	11,299	11,275	11,745
Oregon	724	903	928	8.7	8.4	8.5	6,261	7,542	7,930
So. Dakota	935	1,389	1,472	9.0	9.1	8.8	8,402	12,611	13,027
Texas	5,816	5,782	6,399	7.8	8.1	7.8	45,228	46,726	49,969
Utah	1,262	1,238	1,203	9.6	9.7	9.9	12,121	12,045	11,950
Washington	292	280	294	9.2	9.1	9.5	2,705	2,545	2,782
Wyoming	1,873	2,095	2,193	10.5	10.1	10.4	19,598	21,181	22,851
Western	19,013	20,721	21,999	8.67	8.63	8.60	164,862	178,886	189,234
Other States	8,761	10,234	10,118	7.53	7.65	7.51	66,010	78,296	76,030
U.S. Total	27,774	30,955	32,117	8.81	8.31	8.26	230,872	257,182	265,264

<sup>1</sup>Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

<sup>2</sup>For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the average per animal and not the average per sheep since some sheep are shorn more than once each year.



AMERICAN SHEEP PRODUCERS COUNCIL, INC.

# PROMOTION

NEWS

SEPTEMBER will be the biggest promotion month of the year for the sheep industry, with major campaigns scheduled for both lamb and wool.

"Lamtime U.S.A." will get underway when the ALC's full page four-color newspaper ad breaks in promotion cities early in the month. The ad will feature nine recipes using various lamb cuts.

September has also been proclaimed National Wool Month by President Eisenhower, with the first ten days to be known as Make It Yourself With Wool Week. Widespread promotion of American-made wool clothing has been planned by the American Wool Council with the major part of the AWC's advertising effort for the year to be expended during September.

**W**INDUP of the ASPC discussions on "obstacles to greater success in lamb promotion" with major packers and retailers across the country was early in August, according to Ken Quast, director of lamb merchandising. Mr. Quast reports that Lamb Council representatives including some producers have been favorably received on their visits especially among retailers. For the most part, both retailers and packers seem to have a sincere desire to see the Council program continued and commend the sheep producers for sponsoring such a program.

Mr. Quast has noticed a marked resistance among retailers to imported lamb. One meat manager commented that "the way to go out of the lamb business is to stock and try to sell imported lamb for a 90-day period."

Primary objection to the problems raised in the booklet entitled, "Obstacles to Greater Success in Lamb Promotion" being used as a guide in the discussions is to the section dealing with the concentration of buying power. The Council's booklet points out that among food retailers 23 chains do 35 per cent of the total retail food business in this country while all other stores (about 296 thousand) do 65 per cent of the food business.

Major retail chains defend their position by pointing out that although the buying for national chains represents immense quantities it is done on a regional basis.

Mr. Quast plans to present a complete

summary of the results of his trip at the October semi-annual meeting of the board of directors.

**B**RITT Gray, well-known sheep expert, has joined the staff of the American Sheep Producers Council as statistician and market analyst. A prominent livestock grower in eastern Colorado for many years, Mr. Gray is a past secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. During the first year's operation of the National Wool Act, he was associated with the Commodity Stabilization Department of the USDA. During the past one and one-half years he has served the American Sheep Producers Council as statistician on a contract basis.

A former free-lance agricultural writer, Mr. Gray until recently, also authored a weekly column for the Record Stockman.

He is a veteran of World War II. The Gray's are residents of Arvada, Colorado.

**O**CTOBER 18 and 19 are the dates set for the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors of the American Sheep Producers Council in Denver. All meetings will be conducted at the Albany Hotel starting at 8:30 a.m. The 39 member board will review preliminary estimates for the Council's budget for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961.

**S**HEEP in America" is the title of a new film produced from existing film footage by the American Sheep Producers Council. The film, 13 minutes in length and in 16mm color shows some background of the sheep industry and how lamb and wool reach the consumer. This low-budget film can be ordered from the ASPC in Denver.

**T**HE sheep industry has a real friend in Detroit. When ASPC Director of Lamb Merchandising, Ken Quast, lunched at a restaurant there recently, he asked a waitress whether lamb was served very often. After a quick check with the owner, she returned to say, "Mrs. O. believes in the whole sheep industry. Lamb shanks are a specialty of the house, and she wears wool 'snugies' all winter!"

## USDA Study Traces Trends in Meat Consumption

A fourth of the money U. S. households spend for food used at home is for meat, and almost a third of the total cash receipts from farming comes from the sale of meat animals, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture report, "Meat Consumption Trends and Patterns."

Per capita consumption of meat today is about the same as it was 50 years ago, but much higher than in the mid-1930's, according to the bulletin. Meat consumption has increased since the 1930's concurrently with rising consumption of dairy products, eggs, poultry and processed fruits and vegetables.

During the last quarter century, U. S. meat supplies increased faster than the population. Greater purchasing power resulted in increased meat buying. Ranking second only to bakeries in number of employees and third in the value added by manufacture, the meat packing industry is one of the major food manufacturing industries in the country.

Average consumption of meat per person is largest in the Northeast and the West, and smallest in the South.

Greater future demand for beef than for pork is indicated in projections of utilization, with 11 per cent increase in per capita consumption for all farm foods and 16 per cent for meat animals from 1954 to 1980. As stronger demand for higher grades and better cuts are indicated in future meat consumption patterns, greater price spreads among cuts and grades will encourage further improvement in livestock.

A copy of the report, "Meat Consumption Trends and Patterns," Agriculture Handbook 187, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## Lamb Imports Up . . . Other Meats Down

**T**HE Department of Agriculture reports that imports of beef, pork, mutton and lamb for the first five months of 1960 are down 23 per cent from the 1959 level. However, imports of lamb for the first five months of 1960 were up 92 per cent from the same period a year ago. Beef and veal imports are off 28 per cent and pork imports are down 14 per cent and imports of mutton are down 19 per cent.

## Laramie Conference . . .

(Continued from page 12)

foreign imports from areas of the world where standards of living and labor costs are far below those existing in the United States. These foreign cost advantages are in many cases supplemented by the added advantage of either a preferential rate of exchange or link system as in the case of Japan or a direct government subsidy in many other cases, it was explained. After discussion of this problem it was recommended that all segments of the lamb and wool industry intensify their efforts to achieve a solution.

The session recommended a study to determine how wool growers can develop a marketing system whereby their wools would command the equivalent of world prices plus import duties. It was further suggested that such a plan could include use of a "drawback" of 25½ cents per clean pound on exports, similar to that now available to importers.

Without some assurance of a substantial portion of the domestic market as its proper domain, the report concluded, the wool industry, for all its efforts to improve in other directions, cannot look to the future with confidence.

### Wool Utilization

At the beginning of the session on wool utilization, Jackson Bauer, re-

search director, Collins and Aikman Corporation, defined "utilization" as "the manufacturing processes using wool for the end use of textile products."

He then stated that within the framework of this definition there existed certain problems or conditions which the industry should consider. Four of these problems were stated as follows:

1. Lack of research by wool interests from the grower through the manufacturer to the retailer.

2. Competition from other fibers, particularly the new synthetics.

3. Obsolete thinking in the wool business; namely, lack of standardization in commercial moisture regain figures, fineness and yield assessment, to name a few.

4. The need for recognition of wool's unique properties and better ways to use these properties to advantage. One suggestion made was for using wool's unique properties to up-grade other fibers in blends, in addition to the promotion of 100 per cent wool.

Nine specific areas within which research on utilization of the wool fiber was necessary were mentioned as follows:

1. Correction of skin irritation caused by certain wools.

2. Development of laundering and shrinkage control methods.

3. Control of yellowing as wool ages.

4. Methods to control the susceptibility of wool fiber damage by alkali and other chemicals during processing and use.

5. Development of improved methods for removing vegetable contamination of wool.

6. Incorporation of increased wear resistance to wools either by fiber modification or by chemical finish additives.

7. Development of improved dying methods of wool.

8. Study of the advantages of wool as a blend fiber.

9. Improvement of wrinkle resistance of suitings and other fabrics.

Mr. Bauer mentioned basic utilization research was limited and largely carried on in only two locations in the United States—the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, California and the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, New Jersey. Neither of these meet the requirements of applied research at the mill level, he said.

During the discussion it was recommended that a concerted effort be made to change the present legal barrier of using ASPC funds for research.

### Wool Promotion

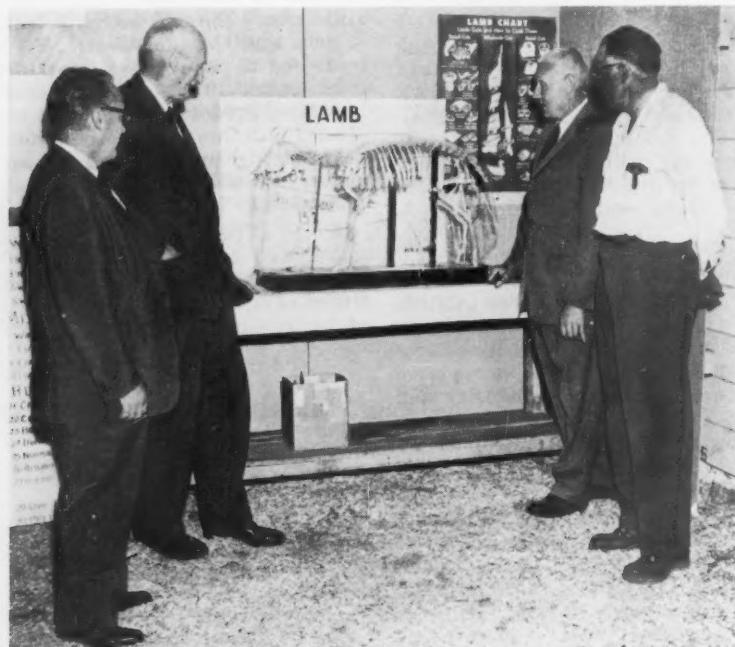
J. M. "Casey" Jones, executive secretary of the American Sheep Producers Council, served as moderator of the wool promotion session. Mr. Jones listed the objectives in wool promotion as: (1) to stop the downward trend in consumption and (2) to increase consumer demand and profit to the grower.

Mr. Jones stated that domestic growers are now spending \$1,300,000 per year on wool promotion, advertising and education. Foreign growers are spending about \$1,500,000 per year on these activities in the United States and other segments of the industry are spending substantial additional funds. The big question, Mr. Jones said, is "Does it pay?" He said the answer is, "Yes, but it is only one of the factors helping toward obtaining a sound productive wool industry." Education, advertising and promotion are cumulative in their effect and dollars spent this year have an effect next year, he said. The grower's costs for promotion of lamb and wool amounts to an average of less than one-half of 1 per cent of production costs, Mr. Jones pointed out, or about eight to 12 cents per ewe.

Three broad aspects of wool promotion were discussed as follows:

1. Why the need for promotion and education?

The National Wool Grower



Looking over one of the displays at the Washington State University Sheep-Swine Day are (from l. to r.) J. M. (Casey) Jones, executive secretary, ASPC; Sir John Hammond, Cambridge, England; Dr. M. W. Galgan, sheep specialist, WSU and Mr. Emmet Smith, first vice president, Washington Wool Growers Association, Omak, Washington. (WSU photo)

2. What wool promotion forces are now operating?

3. How is wool promotion now being conducted?

Questions about wool promotion which evolved during the discussion period included the use of television, the problem of getting more wool piece goods into retail stores, the continuity of wool advertising and the method by which wool promotion funds would be collected if the National Wool Act is not extended.

The "Hallmark Plan" was explained by Kleber Hadsell of Wyoming, who said this plan would provide: (1) quality standards for wool products, (2) labels applied to products, and (3) an advertising program for "Hallmark" products. The American Sheep Producers Council is studying the possibilities of this program.

#### Wool Production and Economics

The final discussion in the wool sessions centered on wool production and economics with NWGA President Harold Josendal as leader.

Mr. Josendal summed up the overall problem in production and economics of wool as that of combatting the cost-price squeeze. The sheep producer is faced with vanishing profits or even actual losses, he said, while the prices paid by wool growers have increased by 20 per cent in the past six years and prices of both wool and lamb are declining.

He said it was alarming that 24 states east of the Mississippi showed a decrease in breeding ewes the past year.

Possible solutions to the problem of economic survival were mentioned during the discussion. There was discussion of the need of renewing the National Wool Act as a means of economic support of the sheep industry and as a means of continuing the promotion and advertising program for lamb and wool.

One factor contributing to the economic ills of the sheep industry, it was mentioned, is the increased imports of mutton, sold at such a price as to make a poor market for old ewes. Many old ewes can not economically be shipped in the normal manner, it was pointed out.

The following recommendations and goals were made:

1. That more attention be given to uniformity and standardization of both lamb and wool of high quality through an improved breeding program.

2. That efficiency in production be emphasized to increase net returns by utilizing technological advances from research in the field of sheep husbandry and range management.

3. That attention be maintained toward disease eradication and parasites

control to enable producers to reduce sheep losses. That stricter controls be utilized to prevent the introduction of either new or known diseases or parasites.

4. That courses be established in the field of education and training to promote interest and train both youths and adults in practices leading to better sheep husbandry.

#### Lamb Sessions

MR. Louis Rozzoni, president of the California Farm Bureau and California Wool Marketing Association, chairmanned the session on lamb marketing. The dominant part of the committee discussion dealt with the influence of foreign imports on the domestic market for lamb. Several instances were cited of the difference in price between imported frozen lamb and fresh domestic lamb.

One New Zealand representative pointed out that they did not want to compete with United States producers and would like to work with them. He further indicated that there must be some control exercised.

Chairman Rozzoni indicated that in his opinion imports of lambs or lamb carcasses should not ruin the U. S. market. Possibly there is a place for imports to even out the U. S. supply, he said, but at prices comparative to domestic prices, even if a higher tariff is needed.

Another idea presented during the group discussion is that U. S. producers could learn much from New Zealand concerning lamb marketing. The necessity for developing an instrument or organization to control marketing was cited. The conclusion was that "the responsibility of control is on the growers and they must be united for the industry to endure." The thought was presented that perhaps the solution to the problem was a concentrated effort to produce meat-type lambs.

#### Processing and Grading

During the session on processing and grading of sheep and lambs, chairmanned by Martin E. Morgan of the Swift Canadian Company, Ltd., at Toronto, the following problems in processing were detailed:

1. Inconsistent supply of quality lamb. In this connection it was pointed out that the growth of large, modern retail stores had made a big change in retail selling of meat. This growth and increased demand has made apparent the inconsistent supply of quality lambs on a year-round basis, it was stated, forcing packers to contract for or feed lambs in order to take care of a 52-week demand.

2. The inconsistent supply has a direct effect on processing costs in the scheduling of work gangs. Facilities to kill and handle volumes for maximum kill require considerable investment in land, building and equipment, it was pointed out, and any increase in the number of receipts reduces the per-unit overhead expense. Also it was pointed out that cooler space is expensive and year-round use is necessary.

3. Plant relocation was also cited as a processing problem because it is economically essential that packers follow changes and anticipate them.

4. It was pointed out that transportation problems exist in getting lambs from production to consuming centers and major retailers generally require one to two weeks advance notice to set up a feature sale.

5. Processor problems in merchandising were also detailed. The following problems in filling orders were cited: (a) finding suitable numbers of desired quality; (b) meeting specification demands for individual retailers; (c) need for a uniform market type lamb; (d) the necessity of all meat selling competitively; and (e) the need for future research, breeding practices and selection techniques being directed toward the meat-type lamb with a high yielding carcass.

It was pointed out that the fundamental problem in grading is that of objectively identifying meat characteristics. In this connection it was stated that basic knowledge is not available to define just what consumers actually want when they say they desire the best quality lamb. An accelerated research program was noted as essential in evaluating lamb carcasses for quality.

During the discussion it was suggested that the word "genuine" be eliminated in describing lambs. It was also suggested that the production going to slaughter be leveled out. The question was raised as to whether packers and chain stores should be in competition with the producers and feeders of lamb, as many of the lambs they feed do not move at slack times but compete with other lambs going to market.

Ned Tyler of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service reported that the effect which the change in grading standards has had on the lamb market would not be evident for at least a year. He reported that approximately 3 to 5 per cent more lambs would be graded this year than last, when one-third of the total lambs sold were graded. There have been some complaints, he reported, that too many lambs are landing in the choice grade. He also stated that research is being done on the study of yield grading of lamb carcasses.

(Continued on next page)

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(Continued from page 43)

One question that was raised during the discussion is whether or not the packers are paying a sufficient premium for a top quality carcass and, if so, whether or not it is getting back to the producer.

Mr. Morgan stated that processors of lamb have a fundamental interest in the solution of the lamb producers' problems.

## Lamb Merchandising

In opening the discussion on lamb merchandising, Clifford Wannebo of the King Soopers Markets in Denver, Colorado, stated that one of the outstanding problems in merchandising lamb is really a myth but that it must be removed or softened before any other steps are taken. For the last half century, he explained, people have labored under the false illusion that lamb and mutton taste alike. The majority of these adverse opinions, he said, stemmed from sad experiences with mutton and in

many instances by hearsay remarks of people who had never tried either lamb or mutton.

Another problem of outstanding importance, Mr. Wannebo related, concerns winning over the retail meat operators and impressing upon them the value and importance of lamb merchandising.

The question of heavy lamb carcasses was thoroughly discussed. Several objections to heavy lamb were given as follows—(1) excessive fat, (2) hard to cut into desirable retail portions, (3) mistaken for mutton, and (4) many retailers will handle only the lighter lambs. Mr. Wannebo pointed out that in his operation they have no objection to the heavier carcasses if they are not excessively fat and have quality.

Several recommendations were made to increase lamb sales such as (1) advertising, (2) large lamb displays with emphasis on recipes and menus, (3) placing of lamb on the same level of importance as beef and pork and giving lamb its rightful place in the display case by making it a standard item in the case layout, (4) periodically featuring lamb and stressing its healthful, palatable and economic food value, (5) featuring more boneless cuts that offer the housewife greater opportunities to excel in meat preparation and (6) interesting restaurants in serving more lamb and offering pre-cooked lamb.

## Lamb Promotion

The session on lamb promotion was chairmanned by Malcolm P. Grover of the Public Relations Department of Safeway Stores in Denver, Colorado.

Chairman Grover defined lamb promotion as the "battle for the consumer dollar." Promotion is the weapon which will go a long way for the lamb industry, he said, in winning this battle.

He presented three points for consideration—(1) for good promotion, the lamb industry must present the best image possible; (2) to maximize any sales effort the information, understanding and cooperation between segments of the industry must always be pointing toward perfection; and (3) effective promotion can only be achieved when it is known what the consumer wants.

The session discussed the promotion program now under way by the American Sheep Producers Council with reference to educating meat cutters, and teaching housewives how to prepare lamb properly. It was stated by chairman Grover that he felt the most important problem facing the industry was uniform supply. Kenneth Quast, lamb merchandising director of the ASPC, noted that there are peaks and valleys in availability of lamb and noted that



NOW you can be a gourmet cook with very little effort on your part. Home-makers are now able to obtain a new Bouquet Garni for Lamb. This delicious seasoning is a blend of rosemary, tarragon, oregano and savory. It is made especially for use with lamb. Especially nice . . . you add your own salt and pepper, each to your own taste. Sprinkle roasts with the Garni, add it to casseroles and skillet dishes. Here we've added it to a tomato barbecue sauce for lambburgers that are cooked over the grill. Try adding Bouquet Garni to the ground lamb before cooking for another flavor change.

### LAMBURGERS

(Makes 4 servings)

1 pound ground lamb  
1/4 cup fine dry bread crumbs  
1 egg  
3/4 teaspoon salt  
1/4 teaspoon pepper

1 8-ounce can tomato sauce  
1/2 teaspoon Bouquet Garni for Lamb  
2 English muffins, split, toasted and buttered

Combine lamb, bread crumbs, egg, salt and pepper; mix well. Shape into 4 patties. Combine tomato sauce and Bouquet Garni; mix well. Cook tomato mixture over low heat 5 minutes. Brush part of tomato mixture on lamb. Broil 3-4 inches from source of heat or cook on outdoor grill 5-7 minutes. Turn lamb and brush with part of tomato mixture. Cook 5-7 minutes, or until desired degree of doneness. Meanwhile, heat remaining tomato mixture over low heat to serving temperature. Serve lambburgers with tomato sauce and English muffins.

promotion was tied to the time of the greatest supply in a given area.

The chairman pointed out that the lamb promotion program of the American Sheep Producers Council by its very nature takes a long time to produce results. He said specific evaluation at any given time will not produce results.

#### Lamb Production and Economics

NWGA Vice President David Little served as chairman of the session dealing with production and economics of lamb producing. In opening the discussion, Chairman Little pointed out that there had been a general reduction in profitability in the sheep industry the last few years. A Wyoming study was cited showing there would have been a loss every year since 1953 had Wyoming operators charged 5 per cent interest on their investment and charged value of operator's labor. Similar studies showed losses in Idaho of \$2.80 per unit in 1959. It was reported that farm flock states were in a somewhat better position.

Disease control was cited as a basic problem in many states. Diseases such as foot rot, internal parasites, scabies and others were recognized as definite restrictive forces toward increased production.

Skyrocketing imports of lamb and mutton were also cited as having an adverse effect on the condition of the sheep industry.

The New Zealand delegation again reiterated their proposal that a committee of New Zealand and United States representatives be set up to study the possibilities of New Zealand supplying lamb to the United States market in an attempt to stabilize supply. Various people felt that such a meeting would have to be set up on an international scale rather than a two-country exchange. It was decided, however, that it was not the prerogative of the conference to suggest the formation of such a committee.

A definite need for increased research in the field of production performance was called for. Suggested research studies include increased feed efficiency, increased lambing percentages, increased rate of twinning, artificial insemination and carcass studies.

During the discussion the group further resolved that producers as well as other segments of the sheep industry should strive toward greater efficiency in providing greater unit return. It was also brought out that present marketing methods are not in all cases adequate to meet present needs. It was noted that in some areas pools and joint marketing systems had proved satisfactory for small operators.

A fact-finding committee was suggested as a possible method of concentrating the problems of the sheep indus-

try and presenting methods for solving those problems.

Many growers at the discussion session expressed their opinions that the industry should not give up but should, through increased hard work and undivided industry effort, continue to strive toward a more healthy sheep industry.

#### Other Events

In connection with the lamb sessions, Dr. Carroll Schoonover of the University of Wyoming displayed five live lambs and asked conferees to grade them. The lambs were then slaughtered and actually graded to give conferees the opportunity to check their own findings. The grade, weight and dressing yields were explained by Dr. Schoonover.

Dr. Edith Weir, American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, was guest speaker at a luncheon held on Monday, August 8. Dr. Weir spoke on "The Place of Lamb and Mutton in the Human Diet."

Dr. Weir stated that nutritive value alone is not enough to persuade a meal planner to buy lamb extensively and re-

peatedly. There is a great deal unknown about factors influencing palatability in all meats, she stated, and even less about lamb than about beef or pork. She said production data was important in keeping down costs, but that effects on eating should not be overlooked. It is recognized, she said, that management contributes greatly to carcass quality and economics of production, but very few consumers of meat see it in the carcass state. The purchaser is interested only in the appearance of legs, chops or other cuts which she sees on the meat counter. The great majority of consumers, she pointed out, see the meat only after it has been cooked. "We need to know a great deal more about the effect that heat has upon the eating quality of lamb," she said.

Conferees attended a buffalo barbecue on Monday evening at the University of Wyoming Recreation Camp, located 30 miles west of Laramie. Many people tasted buffalo meat for the first time.

A luncheon on Tuesday featured Near East dishes made from lamb, prepared by Leo Beshara, University of Wyoming chef.

## Packing Industry Chalks Up Near Record Earnings

NET earnings of the American meat packing industry last year were up 65 per cent over the previous year, from \$82 million in 1958 to \$135 million in 1959, it has been reported by the American Meat Institute.

The 1959 earnings were the highest for the industry for any year since 1947, when earnings reached a record \$153 million.

Sales last year were at a record \$13.4 billion, an increase of \$375 million (3 per cent) over 1958. This was achieved despite the fact that wholesale meat prices averaged about 5 per cent below 1958 levels. Net earnings in 1959 averaged one cent per dollar of sales and 5.3 cents per dollar of assets.

In 1959, the industry processed 40.7 billion pounds (live weight) of livestock, up 4 per cent over 1958. Its total net profit was one-third of one cent per pound, up from one-fifth of one cent per pound in 1958.

These were among the figures reported in the 34th annual edition of "Financial Facts about the Meat Packing Industry," published by the American Meat Institute. The report noted that total operating expenses of the industry in 1959 also were at a new high.

The industry paid out \$9,830 million for livestock and other raw materials, slightly below that paid out in 1958. All other categories of expense were up

sharply, with labor costs rising \$130 million to a record total of \$1,690 million. Wages and salaries accounted for almost one-half of the increase in total operating expenses in 1959. Weekly earnings of production workers in 1959 averaged 24 per cent higher than those of workers in all manufacturing industries.

Taxes paid by the industry in 1959 soared to a record \$219 million, up \$75 million over the previous year.

Homer R. Davison, of Chicago, AMI president, described the 1959 report as "another indication of the effectiveness of efficient management in the face of rising operating costs."

While noting that meat industry earnings were still considerably below the earnings of other major industries, Davison said that it was particularly significant that the 1959 earnings were nearly 50 per cent better than the industry average of the past 13 years.

"We are beginning to see the results of the modernization program which the industry has been carrying on for several years," he said.

Davison expressed hope that the upward trend in earnings would continue this year to permit additional expansion of research and development projects which would enable the industry to serve better both consumers and producers.

# Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."

—Richard Baxter

## Wisconsin in Fourth Year With MIYWW Contest



Shown above are, l. to r., Mrs. J. Kenneth Austin, Janesville, state publicity director, and Mrs. W. B. Hughes, Sr., Janesville, auxiliary president and state contest director.

THE 1959 contest marked the third year Wisconsin has held a Make It Yourself With Wool contest and the second year that the contest has been on the national level.

The credit for the organization dates back to 1956 when Mrs. Mary Cooper, Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Mrs. W. B. Hughes, Sr., Janesville, combined their efforts to form an auxiliary. Mrs. Hughes has been the President of the Auxiliary since 1958 and state contest director since 1957. There has been a steady increase in districts and contestants since that time. The districts have grown from eight to 12.

In the fall of 1957 Mary North came to the state contest; then in the spring of 1958 Wisconsin became eligible for the national contest. Miss North again met with the Wisconsin auxiliary members, teachers, home demonstration agents, and wool manufacturers to discuss the program. The first year in the national contest Wisconsin went all the way and had a national winner.

The district contests vary their theme and entertainment for the con-

test. Some districts have a merchant donate a luncheon to the contestants, while others have a tea for the girls. Many districts have demonstrations, others have slides or movies that will benefit the contestants. Two seniors and two juniors are selected to represent their district at the state contest.

The state contest is held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. It is held independent from any other activity. The contestants arrive on a Friday evening, and their garments are judged for construction at that time. While this is in process the girls are entertained.



In 1958 a home economics professor from the University of Wisconsin talked on her trip to Europe's fashion centers. In 1959 Amy Loomis of Idaho, winner in the national contest, showed her slides taken during a trip to Europe which she had won.

On Saturday the girls receive modeling and make-up instructions by the leading fashion consultant from Madison. They are entertained at a luncheon by the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association and the Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association. The contest ends with a public style review and the announcement of winners.



Miss Peggy Woods, Fayette, Missouri, presents a wool tie to Missouri's Governor, James T. Blair, Jr., after he proclaimed September as National Wool Month. Miss Woods was the 1960 Miss Wool contestant representing Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Buy at least one wool article

in September—

NATIONAL WOOL MONTH

## Lamb and wool is on the move with the Auxiliary



### Miss Wool Float In Utah Parade



July 24 is celebrated throughout Utah in commemoration of the founding of the state by Brigham Young and his Mormon pioneers in 1847. Each year a huge parade is the highlight of celebration activities. The Utah Wool Growers Association entered a float in this year's parade featuring their Miss Wool of Utah entry, Miss Diane Nielson of Woods Cross. Miss Nielson wore a beautiful white all-wool gown.

### Mrs. Chipman Addresses Institute of Cooperation

MRS. Delbert Chipman, national lamb promotion chairman for the NWGA Women's Auxiliary, was one of the featured speakers at the annual convention of the American Institute of Cooperation held in Berkeley, California, August 7-10. Approximately 3,600 representatives from cooperative organizations throughout the United States were in attendance. Mrs. Chipman addressed the group on August 10, speaking on "A Woman's Angle on Farm Financing." She stressed the importance of the mother in family financing.

September, 1960

Mrs. Chipman reports there was a big youth delegation at the meeting. These youngsters received a great deal of consideration and are being trained by leaders in each state for their future roles in the farm economy.

There were only four other women speakers on the program. They were Mrs. V. Armstrong, director of organization relations, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative, Indianapolis; Mrs. Olga Pickens, home economics instructor, Valley Electric Cooperative, Humphrey, Montana; Mrs. Dyalghia Benson, managing director, Federal Credit Union, Hereford, Texas; and Mrs. Helen King, director of homemakers' department, Pacific Northwest Cooperative, Walla Walla, Washington.

While in Berkeley Mrs. Chipman had an opportunity to speak on a local radio station about the Make It Yourself With Wool home sewing contest and also about the auxiliary lamb promotion efforts.

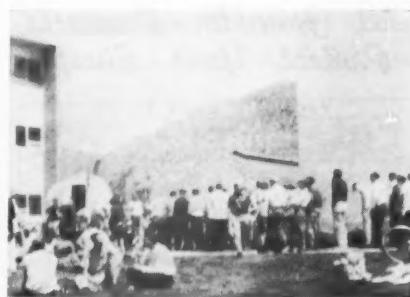
Before returning to her home in American Fork, Utah, Mrs. Chipman attended the centennial convention of the California Wool Growers Association at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco. Mrs. Chipman reports the convention was a very outstanding one. She also met with the women of the California auxiliary.



Members of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary are shown above getting the lamb ready for the guests of the Agathon held in Logan recently.

### Lamb Promoted at USU Agathon

A unique partnership was affected at a recent lamb promotion event which took place at the Utah State University at their "Agathon" or fair. Members of the state and district number 1, or northern district; namely Mrs. Allan Adams, Mrs. Wynn Hansen, Mrs. Bill Peterson and Mrs. Allan Jenkins, teamed up with the Range Management Department and club at the university to serve a lamb barbecue to the first thousand people who visited their exhibit.



Shown above is some of the crowd as they were waiting in line to get their serving of barbecued lamb served by the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary.

They had a sheep camp and a few sheep for atmosphere near the forestry building on the campus. The auxiliary had a promotional display set up, too, for eye-catching purposes.

Drs. D. Wynne Thorne, Larry Stoddart and Thadis W. Box from the Range Management Department supervised 10 boys from their club who served the barbecue.

The auxiliary ladies prepared the barbecue from the "Lamb Quantity Recipe Folder" put out by the ASPC. There was enough barbecue left to serve the Range Management Club at a picnic several nights later. About 300 more were served at that time. They enjoyed it very much and became fast friends of the auxiliary. Six lambs were used to prepare the barbecue.

Buy at least one wool article

in September—

NATIONAL WOOL MONTH



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### This Month's Quiz . . .

(Continued from page 33)

I want to see the National Wool Act extended beyond its present expiration date because this act is all that keeps the sheepmen in business.

—Fred Wallace  
Colbran, Colorado

I think the sheepmen must have some help if they are to stay in the business. Without the Wool Act or a good tariff, we would all go out of the sheep business.

I have been raising sheep for 50 years and have never seen it as dry as it is now. The springs are drying up and most of the winter range looks very bad. Hay has been selling at \$30 in the field and everyone knows how much moisture there is in hay out of the field.

I enjoy the National Wool Grower and I think without the National Wool Growers Association there would be no sheepmen. Keep up the good work!

—John S. Dalton  
Parowan, Utah

OUR expenses are continually rising and there has been a drastic drop in the price of lambs and wool. We are continually faced with the problem of reductions in numbers on both forest and BLM lands.

### A Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I want to thank you for the copies of the July National Wool Grower. I have received it for years and consider it one of the best livestock magazines.

We still use some burro's and pack strings in our country but use a lot of four-wheel drive pickups to tend camps. Enjoyed seeing the picture on your July cover and remember when it was taken. Pat worked for my father until my brother and I took the outfit over about six years ago, and he works for us now.

The sheep business is getting to be a thing of the past in our area due to the high cost of operation and the decreasing price of what we have to sell.

We are all opposed to the importing of live lambs, but I think our worst threat is the frozen meat that is slaughtered in other countries. You stated in your magazine that the lamb wasn't generally accepted, but at the same time all housewives probably rushed out to buy it because it was cheap. Then they tell their neighbor they don't like lamb, just as most of the servicemen did that had

We feel that imports of wool and lambs are causing the reduced prices for our products.

—Evan C. Erickson  
Ephraim, Utah

UNDER present conditions with a given away lamb market, our only salvation to remain in the sheep business for another three years is to have an extension of the National Wool Act.

Should lamb remain at the present price for the next two years, however, a new Wool Act would be worthless because all sheep operators would be out of business.

—T. B. Burton  
Cambridge, Idaho

I am very much in favor of the National Wool Act and would like to see it extended.

It is my understanding that the payments come out of tariff receipts, which makes it self-sustaining within the sheep industry.

If it were not for the Wool Act we would surely not realize very much for our wool in comparison to the way all our costs have risen.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the National Wool Growers for the work they have done on this act and the work they will continue to do.

—N. F. Larson  
Lusk, Wyoming

to eat the same kind of lamb during the war. I couldn't eat lamb slaughtered under their conditions when I was overseas, and I like lamb! I think the ASPC has done a wonderful job of selling the American public the fact that lamb is a good meat and I think it is a shame that they had to have this happen at a time when they are making such good progress.

Our local association donated the lamb to feed some 500 students in the school cafeterias. We served lambburgers and the results were amazing. The cooks said the kids really went for them in a big way and local stores have had lots of calls for lamb since then.

I still think that there is a place in this country for the sheep industry, and if we are given any break at all, there will be a lot of us around for a long time to come.

Sincerely,  
Walter H. Leehmann, Jr.  
Lakeview, Oregon

Buy at least one wool article

in September—

NATIONAL WOOL MONTH

The National Wool Grower

## Colorado Resolutions . . .

(Continued from page 15)

regulation of game and fish resources of the state entirely out of the framework of state government and places it in the hands of four appointed representatives.

Resolved that the Colorado Wool Growers Association stand ready to meet with any interested groups or agencies to work towards the solving of problems between the land owner and the sportsman.

Opposed the establishment of a Wilderness Preservation System. Further recommended that officers cooperate with the Resources Development Council to help preserve the multiple-use concept of public lands.

Continued their opposition of any legislation which would give the right of eminent domain and land condemnation to any government agency for the purpose of any type of recreation.

Recommended that state school leases remain fair and equitable.

Recommended that in the event state school land is sold, the entire lease should be put up for sale and not just the choice part of the lease, with the system of preference rights being recognized.

Recommended that Congress provide special funds for range improvement work on national forests and BLM lands.

Recommended that Colorado sheepmen cooperate with the Forest Service and BLM in establishment of suitable demonstration projects on range improvement.

Recommended that a statewide stockman's advisory board on public lands be established to work with state legislators concerning public lands problems when the need arises.

Recommended that local public land advisory boards meet with public land officials at least once a year to discuss the public land problems in the local areas.

## Public Relations

Recognized the importance of public relations in order that a true picture of the stockman is related to the public—a public which is many times misinformed as to the actual economic status of the stockman today.

## Predator Control

Requested the Colorado association to take the necessary action to enact a county predatory animal control act empowering boards of county commissioners to conduct a predatory animal control program for sheep protection. Recommended that until such an act becomes effective assessments continue to be made and collected by the local associations of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

Recommended that the Colorado association cooperate with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in establishing a committee between the two associations and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to study and make recommendations relative to the predatory animal control problem.

Expressed appreciation to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their efforts in the control of predatory animals.

Expressed appreciation for the cooperation given by the Colorado Game and Fish Department, Colorado Department of Agriculture, and counties and all others contributing to the predatory animal control program.

Recommended that publicity be given the federal sheep scabies regulations which became effective August 1, 1960.

Recommended a study of the possibility of starting a ram fertility and ram evaluating program, and, further, opposed the position taken by the NWGA, which did not favor the practice of fertility testing of rams.

Expressed appreciation to Vernon Bruce for his faithful attendance and sincere work on the state vibriosis advisory committee.

Expressed appreciation to the following individuals and firms for their work on vibriosis research. Especially thanked Dr. Rue Jensen and his staff who directed and coordinated the research; Dr. William Brown, Extension State Veterinarian; Dr. Baldwin and Baldwin Laboratories; San Luis veterinarians and county extension agents.

Endorsed the program and policy of the Western Range Association in importing sheepherders.

Reiterated their feeling that the individual operator should negotiate his own labor problems.

## Imports

Endorsed the NWGA resolution pertaining to import restrictions, in which the Tariff Commission and the USDA are requested to use their full powers to curb imports of lamb and mutton. The resolution also requested that tariffs be increased and quotas established based on the average imports of the last five years.

Asked the Colorado association to cooperate with the NWGA in studying and instituting a legislative approach to correct this import situation.

Opposed inspection or grading by the USDA of any meat or meat products outside the territorial limits of the U. S. Also opposed any U. S. grading of red meats or red meat products within the territorial limits of the United States.

Reiterated their feeling that suspension of lamb grading should become a reality immediately.

Endorsed the work of the National Livestock Tax Committee and pledged financial support.

Endorsed the work of the Colorado Public Expenditures Council and pledged financial support.

Endorsed the work of the ASPC and their personnel in promoting the sale and use of lamb and wool.

Recognized that in the absence of an adequate tariff the National Wool Act of 1954 has been the salvation of the sheep industry. Expressed confidence that a further extension of the act at this time would increase confidence and add long-term stability to the sheep industry. Therefore requested the association to give full cooperation to efforts which would extend the act until the goal of the act had been reached.

Requested Congress to be continually mindful of the domestic wool business, both growing and manufacturing, and that the industry's historic stand on adequate tariffs be endorsed and that it be further supplemented by quota legislation needed to assure a healthy domestic wool growing and manufacturing business.

Requested all members to attend the National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference in Laramie, Wyoming August 8 and 9 for the purpose of working out solutions to the problems of the American sheep industry.

Endorsed an impartial study by the State Legislature Study Committee of facts as to the methods and procedures used by the State Board of Land Commissioners in leasing state lands. Pledged assistance to the legislative committee in gathering true facts in their investigation.

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## Thanks

Endorsed the Miss Wool of Colorado and the Make It Yourself With Wool Programs and thanked all individuals who helped to make the programs a success.

Wished a speedy recovery to Mike Noonan who never missed a Colorado Wool Growers convention in 30 years.

Accepted with very deep regret the resignation of Jim Jolley as vice president of the association, and looked forward to his future counsel and advice in future wool growing affairs.

Expressed thanks and appreciation to all officers and directors of the association who gave freely of their time and energy in promoting the sheep industry.

Expressed appreciation to all persons and firms who contributed their time and financial support to the 33rd convention.

Expressed heartfelt sorrow and deep sympathy to the families of members and friends who had gone to their eternal reward.

# HULET'S REGISTERED SUFFOLKS

Range Raised

Carrying the blood of a Chicago International Champion Ram and an Eastern Idaho State Fair Champion Ram.

See my consignments at the three Idaho Ram Sales

Reed Hulet

Dietrich, Idaho

## California Convention . . .

(Continued from page 19)

imports on domestic sheep and lamb production and prices; their energetic action and long-distance planning in seeking to curb such imports. Also recognized the support given by other officers, Executive Committee members and wool growers in general. Also thanked the National Lamb Feeders in this connection.

In this connection also thanked David Pettus, director, Livestock and Meat Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; James Hartnell, formerly chief, Market News Service, now retired; the Foreign Agricultural Service, the U. S.

Department of Agriculture, members of Congress; Western States Meat Packers Association and Safeway Stores; also Oregon State College and Dr. G. Burton Wood and Dr. S. Kent Christensen for their efforts in conducting a study of the effect of lamb and mutton importations on the domestic sheep industry; also the University of California and the State Agricultural Extension Service.

Resolved that the NWGA join the National Lamb Feeders in co-sponsoring a bill in Congress to provide for an increase in the tariff on live sheep and lambs and on chilled and frozen lamb and mutton imported into the U. S., such action being necessary due to the action of the Tariff Commission following the 1960 hearing on lamb and mutton imports.

Resolved that any foreign meat shipped into the U. S. shall be slaughtered under sanitary regulations similar to those required by the USDA.

Resolved that all meat produced in the United States, whether it is slaughtered in the U. S. or other countries exporting meat to this country, be slaughtered under methods laid down by the USDA and the Meat Inspection Service.

Asked that Agricultural products produced in foreign countries be subject to the same sanitary inspection as required of domestic products. In order to protect the American consumer, requested the USDA to inspect all imported foreign food products for sanitation; if country of origin inspection is necessary any cost should be paid by the exporters.

Requested the Secretary of Agriculture to amend the regulations providing for the grading of meat by the Federal Meat Grading Service to prohibit grading of any meat other than meat produced in the U. S. and the territory of Puerto Rico.

Resolved that the California Wool Growers Association through the NWGA, National Lamb Feeders and other national, regional, state and other organizations of sheepmen, look into the possibility of contacting members of Congress relative to holding a joint non-partisan meeting so that they may be apprised of the facts concerning lamb and mutton imports and the course of action taken to protect the sheep industry from this increase in such imports. Recommended further that such action be taken during the present session of Congress and prior to election.

Resolved that the U. S. Congress be asked to empower some appropriate federal agency to regulate incoming foreign meats, live slaughter or feeder animals as to time and place of arrival and marketing so as to cause a minimum disturbance to American markets on an area and national basis.

Requested NWGA to oppose any attempts by P&SY, USDA or any other government agency to set up regulations to eliminate the long established practice of direct buying and/or pencil shrink.

Urged USDA to closely supervise lamb graders until they fully understood the various elements written into the new lamb grading standards.

Commanded Congress for providing appropriations for USDA for fuller and more accurate reporting of lambs on feed.

Encouraged an accelerated program of research in the fields of wool and meat production, processing and use, breeding of sheep and feeding of sheep and lambs in order that a more economical lamb carcass desirable to the consumer may be produced.

Commanded the lamb and wool promotion program of the American Sheep Producers Council, the work of its board of directors, committees and its administrative personnel.

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Check these features before you buy and then combine them all through the use of our rams.

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- ★ A dense, long staple, uniform fleece. Rams from a reputation clip which has consistently demanded and brought one of the highest prices in our area.
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- ★ Over 30 years of selective breeding featuring Snyder bred Columbias and U.S. Government bred Rambouilletts.
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Kohnke & Bertrand's SOIL CONSERVATION	6.75
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Thanked women's auxiliary and "Bo-Peeps" of California Wool Growers for constructive work in educating and promotion relative to lamb and wool.

Thanked Pacific Gas and Electric for permitting the lamb industry to cooperate with its cooking school.

Urged all branches of livestock and meat industries to support work and activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Thanked American Meat Institute for its educational and meat promotional work and other contributions in behalf of livestock and meat industry of the U. S. Urged the American Meat Institute to consider the necessity of limiting meat imports.

#### Wool

Opposed any attempts to insert into any extension of the National Wool Act a restrictive provision tying said act to any wage costs.

Resolved that an extension of the National Wool Act at the earliest possible date in the next session of Congress would increase confidence and add long-term stability to the sheep business.

Urged sufficient restrictions or quotas be placed on the imports of wool fabrics and textiles so as to curtail imports and assure a healthy domestic wool textile industry.

Commended the work of the Western Utilization Research and Development Division and the work of the Wool and Mohair Laboratory at Albany, California as well as Dr. M. J. Copley and Dr. Harold Lundgren.

Urged that funds be provided for the installation of a pilot plant for the manufacturing of wool cloth under the woolen manufacturing system at the Western Regional Laboratory.

Urged all segments of the wool growing industry to place specific emphasis on promotion and advertising of wool and its excellent characteristics during September—National Wool Month. Commended Congress and the President for such action.

Requested state legislation prohibiting the sale of fabrics for wearing apparel, household furnishings, automobile upholstery, etc., made wholly or in large part from combustable, synthetic fibers.

Commended the women's committees for their work in conducting the Make It Yourself With Wool contest.

Paid honor to W. P. (Chet) Wing, California Association secretary for 38 years.

#### Breed Improvement

Asked that the California Association consider sponsoring a lamb carcass exhibit in connection with the California Ram Sale. Commended State Fair management for initiating a lamb carcass contest at California State Fair, 1960.

#### Transportation

Opposed H. R. 12414 which would repeal the present exemptions provided in Section 203 (b) 6 of Interstate Commerce Act governing movement by motor carriers of agricultural commodities including livestock thus making it necessary for all motor carriers engaged in the interstate transportation of livestock or other agricultural commodities including wool to seek certificates or permits from the commission and to file all rates for such transportation in tariffs.

Supported H. R. 8031 which would require motor carriers and freight forwarders to pay reparation to shippers when ordered to do so by the commission, where unjust or unreasonable rates are assessed.

Urged repeal by the Congress of the excise tax on passenger fares and communications.

Supported legislation in the Congress proposed in H. R. 2172, 7212 and 7297 to amend Internal Revenue Code which would provide a more reasonable and realistic depreciation for rail rolling stock and other properties thus allowing the railroads to recover their cost of plant and equipment over a shorter period than presently allowed.

Urged Western Trunk Lines railroads to reduce their present rates on shipments of livestock from the midwest and southwest to the Pacific Coast.

Urged immediate termination of the so-called featherbedding practices in railroad, trucking and other industries, where these practices tend to increase the farmers' cost of living as well as his cost of doing business and to oppose an unnecessary costly burden on the economy.

Joined with shippers application C-7107 requesting reduction in wool rates by establishing a new scale of rates subject to minimum carload weight of 60,000 pounds.

Expressed endorsement of transportation resolutions adopted at 1960 NWGA convention including appreciation of work of Traffic Managers Charles E. Blaine, Calvin E. Blaine and their efficient associates and staff.

Reiterated their stand for many years in insisting that railroads provide a rate structure with proper relationship between the shipments westbound of livestock and meats and packing house products which would allow both to move freely in the same direction.

#### Predatory Animal and Dog Control

Recommended setting up a state-wide action committee for better coordination of predatory animal and dog control programs in California representing the following: California Cattlemen's Association; California Farm Bureau Federation; California State Grange; California State Chamber of Commerce; California Agricultural Council; California Board of Supervisors Association; California Wildlife Federation and

Associated Sportsmen and California Wool Growers.

Commended the California State Board of Health and California Department of Health and counties participating in the rabies control and eradication program.

(Continued on next page)

## 42nd Annual

# Golden Spike National Livestock Show

Ogden, Utah

Nov. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8

Featuring an All-Breed Ewe Sale  
offering Columbias, Suffolks,  
Hampshires and Rambouillet

Beginning at 1 p.m.  
Monday, November 7

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Major Sheep Sale  
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NICK CHOURNOS  
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Commended Predatory Animal Division of U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife for excellent progress made in heading up and coordinating predatory animal control work in California.

Commended California Department of Fish and Game for allocating \$25,000 for predatory animal control to be expended under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Further urged Department of Fish and Game to increase its budget for predatory animal control to \$100,000 per year.

Commended California Department of Agriculture for including in its budget funds for predatory animal control and for preventing costly duplication of personnel, providing an efficient service, by turning over the funds for this purpose to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife.

Commended the University of California for valuable research on predatory animal, rodent and dog control work and also for giving valuable assistance in working out a practical program of control.

Urged county farm advisors be appraised as to the importance of this program for the protection of human and animal health.

Highly commended the splendid assistance and leadership of a number of county farm advisors and county agricultural commissioners, who over the years through their efforts in acting as a clearing house for information, have accomplished much in securing a practical program of predatory animal and dog control.

Thanked California Cattlemen's Association in the investigation conducted to find out damage and losses on livestock ranches resulting from predatory animals and dogs.

Strongly urged that individual county representation of wool growers be present at all legislative meetings in Sacramento pertaining to predatory animal control.

### Range Improvement

Commended California Chamber of Commerce for setting up and keeping active a statewide control committee.

Urged that funds be made available through Public Law 480 for continued research by USDA entomologists in foreign countries in finding insects which have

proved effective in controlling noxious weeds and grasses.

Urged investigation of additional funds being provided from federal or state sources for the feeding of wild birds where such feedings are in accordance with sound range management practices.

Strongly urged the Congress, California legislature and public land administrators to protect public lands under their respective jurisdictions against large-scale withdrawals from full and integrated management for restricted-use programs.

Resolved that there is already sufficient wilderness legislation and no new legislation is necessary. If Congress does pass such legislation, urged that it contain the safeguards in the O'Mahoney—Allott substitute bill.

Asked a further review of any proposed permit reductions on Bureau of Land Management lands. Requested a program of cooperative range improvement on a sustained-yield basis protecting the grazier for amounts invested in range improvement.

Highly commended the Congress and the President for favorable action on the multiple-use bill.

Requested more cooperation, coordination and mutual understanding in order to make a fair and just system of range survey analysis. Stated more emphasis by government agencies should be placed on the training of analysis men and more research be conducted on just "what is a good range" for all concerned. Requested that all evidence available be carefully weighed and analyzed for the betterment of all concerned before drastic reductions are made on individual allotment holders.

Commended Congress for present range improvement appropriations made to U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Strongly urged for the betterment of the entire country that the annual appropriations for range improvement be increased.

Recommended intensive efforts to inform land owners as to the seriousness of Medusa Head weed which is rapidly spreading on California range lands. Urged intensive research as to a better method of control. Commended agencies now working on the program particularly University of California and Extension Service.

Requested that the Bureau of Land Management take positive steps towards building up the range and stabilizing the economy in cooperation with the livestock industry.

Opposed importation of live sheep from foreign countries where diseases occur which do not exist in this country.

Commended recent sheep scab regulation invoked by Animal Disease Eradication Division of USDA and urged that funds be appropriated for continuation of eradication program.

Resolved that it be the responsibility of each branch association of California Wool Growers to extend an invitation to all veterinarians in their area to attend branch meetings.

Urged that proper receiving stations be set up at ports of entry on the Pacific Coast.

Commended the University of California for starting construction of holding facilities for large animal research at Davis. Urged the continuation of the animal building plan.

Commended state department of agriculture for continued diligence in eradication of scrapie.

Strongly urged that a greater number of veterinarians familiarize themselves with sheep diseases and their problems.

## 18th Annual IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

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# Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending August 22, 1960

## PASTURES

Seasonally good amounts of feed are being provided from pastures and ranges in the country eastward from a line between southwestern New Mexico to west-central Wisconsin. A considerable number of these pastures are in excellent condition, while the poor ones in a few locations are mostly improving. Westward from this line, pasture and range conditions fall sharply below average. Fall range feed prospects in this region are mostly fair and winter prospects poor. The current feed being furnished by ranges is very dry.

Hay supplies this winter will also be less plentiful than usual because of below average dryland yields and a lack of irrigation water. Movement of livestock is expected to get underway sooner than usual because of the limited feed supplies.

Haying continues active, with the wild hay harvest nearing the finish line. The bulk of the third alfalfa cutting has been completed in the area from Kansas to Maryland. Outlook for late hay continued to improve in the Gulf region as more rain fell this past week.

## CALIFORNIA

Laytonville, Mendocino County  
August 14, 1960

Our summer ranges seem to be in better condition this year, as we have had sufficient moisture.

We are having some trouble with a weed menace in this area. Not much that I know of is being done to control it.

—Frank M. Groskopf

## COLORADO

Colbran, Mesa County  
August 10, 1960

There have been some contracts made in our section of the country for lambs for fall delivery at 17 cents.

The feed conditions on our summer range have been good. They are about the same as they were last year.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in good condition.

—Fred F. Wallace

## IDAHO

Weiser, Washington County  
June 7, 1960

It has been very dry here since June 1st; however, we do have a lot of feed. Our sheep move to the summer range in July, and feed prospects there are very good.

Some allotments on the national forests have been reduced this year, but I do not know why.

We are having some trouble with Medusa Rye weed in this area, but to my knowledge nothing is being done to control it.

We saved more lambs per 100 ewes this year than last.

The wool market has been very dull here, but early in May some wool sold for around 45 to 48 cents per pound.

—Ted Blessenger

Castleford, Twin Falls County  
August 4, 1960

I suggest that the U. S. government try to stabilize and maintain a high standard price for our own wool and sheep with increased tariffs on foreign wool and mutton. We must do this or lower our own economy, which would bring destruction to Idaho sheepmen.

There have been no wool transactions in this area for the past two months. Some lambs have been contracted recently, with fat lambs going for around 18 cents and feeders for 14½ to 15 cents. Fine wooled ewe lambs are bringing \$10 to \$12, while whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs are bringing 16 cents. Some mixed lots have sold for 15 cents. Fine wooled yearling ewes are bringing \$18 to \$22.

Feed conditions this summer have been poor to fair. It's been drier this July than for the last two or three years.

I would estimate a billion to a billion and a half pounds of wool in storage in southern Idaho. A lot of feeder lambs have been retained for a better price. Hay is selling for \$30 a ton in the field (baled).

I think two lamb crops a year are possible, but in my estimation it would be

unwise because we would be sacrificing quality for quantity. It would be better to deal in crossbreeding for better selection of breeds than to concentrate on double breedings.

—Emery L. Bryant

## Cambridge, Washington County

August 15, 1960

Feed conditions on our summer range this year are about 80 per cent what they were last year. We have not had sufficient moisture.

Our lambs will come off the range this season about 5 per cent lighter. I have not heard of any contracts on lambs for fall delivery. The demand for yearling ewes this year is less than it was last year.

—T. B. Burton

## NEVADA

Baker, White Pine County

August 10, 1960

Conditions on our summer range are very bad. It is very dry and the feed is poor. Our lambs will come off the range this year in a rather low grade condition.

I have not heard of any contracting of lambs for fall delivery. There is less demand for yearling ewes this year than there was last year.

—L. V. Bunker

## NEW MEXICO

Hondo, Lincoln County

August 14, 1960

We have been having trouble with needle grass and devil claws in this part of the country. I have been chopping with a hoe to try and control this weed menace.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in good condition.

Feed conditions on our summer range this year were very good, and a little better than last year.

—Robert F. Casey

## OREGON

Shaniko, Wasco County

August 19, 1960

We only have about 75 per cent of the normal feed on our summer range this year due to dry conditions. Rainfall is below normal in this area this year.

Some fat lambs have recently been contracted at 17 to 18 cents delivered at Portland, weighed off trucks; feeder

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lambs at 15 to 15½ cents, some delivered at feed lots; crossbred ewe lambs 16½ to 17½ cents; and mixed lots at 15 cents.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in fair condition.

—Mary Ward  
Hinton & Ward

**Sublimity, Marion County**  
August 12, 1960

When our lambs come off the range this year they will be in only fair condition. Feed on the summer range has been far below average. It has been very dry.

—Maurice Heater

**Ione, Morrow County**  
August 16, 1960

A few contracts have been made on lambs for fall delivery in this section of the country since August 1. Fat lambs have been contracted at 17 to 18 cents; feeder lambs at 12 to 16 cents.

The feed conditions on our summer range this year have been average, or a little drier. We have not had sufficient moisture in this area. Yesterday we had a thunderstorm which gave us about an inch of rain.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in average condition.

—Robert Hoskins

**Hillsboro, Washington County**  
August 16, 1960

We sold our lambs in June and early July. About 75 per cent of the lambs sold were fats.

It seems like we always have trouble in this area with Canadian thistle in our improved pastures. Our summer range this year is dry. Conditions are much drier than last year; therefore, we have less feed.

We are keeping 125 ewes on our 50 acre western Oregon farm. Our land is planted in New Zealand clover and grasses for pasture.

—Robert C. Hiatt

**Mitchell, Wheeler County**  
August 15, 1960

Fat lambs have been contracted in this area at 18 cents; feeders at 14 cents; fine-wool ewe lambs about 16 cents; crossbred ewe lambs at 18 cents and mixed lots at 15½ cents.

The feed on our summer range had a good start this year, but then due to the lack of moisture it was pretty well burned. However, we still have a pretty good amount of feed on the range. These conditions are about the same as we had last year. We have had no storms to speak of since the first part of June.

Canadian thistle seems to be quite a menace in this area. There is no large scale work being done, but each grower is trying to take care of his own.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in good to a little above average condition.

I think the most important and best thing that the National Wool Growers Association could do is to work on more predatory animal control. There are any amount of people that would be buying ewe lambs if they knew they wouldn't be killed by predators this winter. I think this program is self-supporting in enlarging the sheep industry.

—Rhys Humphreys

#### **SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Fairpoint, Meade County**  
August 14, 1960

The grass on our summer range is exceedingly short this year. It is the lowest carrying capacity I have seen in my time. I believe this is about the hottest July on record in South Dakota.

Our lambs will come off the range this year about 15 pounds lighter and thinner.

Lack of grass has been forcing lambs on the market since August 1. The lambs will all be gone by fall. Last week fat lambs sold for \$17.10 and feeders for \$16.

—W. H. Warren

**Union Center, Meade County**  
August 12, 1960

Our lambs were not in very good condition this year when they came off the range. I had to sell all mine in July to save the grass for the ewes.

There have been recent sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes at \$14.50 to \$17.

The demand for yearling ewes is not as great as last year, as most everyone is short of feed and will have to cut down on ewes.

The feed conditions on our summer range are the worst in many years. I believe they are even worse than last year and last year was bad enough. The grass was very short for winter grazing.

We have had a few showers in this area, but they didn't help much with this terrific heat.

We have been having trouble with cactus all over our pastures.

—M. E. Weber

**Maurine, Meade County**  
August 16, 1960

Some lambs have been contracted in this area at 16 cents. The demand for lambs has been poor so far. One buyer has bought the biggest percentage of the lambs in this area and he pays the same for ewe and wether lambs.

One lot of whitefaced yearling ewes sold recently at \$19. I believe the yearling ewes are going to be pretty slow to move this year.

I do not think there has been much activity in this area on wool. There was a good demand early this spring, but it just isn't moving now.

Our range has been good all summer. It is pretty dry now, but not nearly as bad as some areas around us. Our range is in better shape than it was last year. We had a nice rain about two weeks ago and the grass is looking green again. We have not, however, had enough moisture for our crops. We have had more storms this summer than we have had for years. Our lambs look real good this season.

—William & Donald Weiss

#### UTAH

Ephraim, Sanpete County  
August 10, 1960

No offerings have been made in this area for contracting lambs for fall delivery. There haven't been any recent sales of yearling ewes. Ranchers are asking approximately \$20 for fine-wooled yearling ewes, but no offers are forthcoming. There is less demand for yearling ewes this year.

Feed conditions on the summer range have been fairly good, but we need rain badly. The condition in which our lambs come off the range will depend on moisture conditions from now on.

Evan C. Erickson

Parowan, Iron County  
August 10, 1960

We have been having some trouble with weevils in this area, and some spraying is being done to control it.

The feed on our summer range is about gone. My range looks worse now than it did the first of September last year. We really need moisture.

I haven't heard of anyone contracting his lambs for fall delivery.

—John S. Dalton

Hanna, Duchesne County  
August 12, 1960

Feed conditions on our range are much worse than they were at this time last year. It has been very dry. Our lambs will probably come off the range in fair condition.

We have been using weed spray to control thistle which has been plaguing sheepmen in this area.

I have not heard of any lamb contracting since August 1st. There seems to be a greater demand for yearling ewes in this area than there was last year.

—Leo Defa

Henefer, Summit County  
August 17, 1960

Due to the drought conditions in this area, our feed is mostly dry. The areas of our forest permit are burned out, and the feed is just about depleted.

We have had some trouble with sneezeweed in this area. Nothing that I know of is being done to control it.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in only fair condition.

—Dearden Brothers  
W. E. Dearden

#### WASHINGTON

Sunnyside, Yakima County  
August 19, 1960

The feed on our summer range this year is in excellent condition. This is better than last year.

I believe our lambs will come off the range in good condition this season.

A few lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 16 cents. Fat lambs have been contracted for 17 cents and feeder lambs for 16 cents.

There are many bands of ewes for sale, but it seems like no one wants them.

—Simon Martinez

Palouse, Whitman County  
July 20, 1960

Two lamb crops a year may be possible, but it hardly seems practical in a range operation. I don't see how it could be good for the business when we can't even sell one crop a year at a profit. In fact, the high costs of operation and the price of lambs should just about finish the range sheep business in this area.

Feed conditions this summer were fairly good up to July 10. However, from July 5 to 20 it has been very hot and dry.

Some fat lambs sold on July 5 at \$18.75. On July 20 they were bringing only \$17.25. Feeder lambs have been bringing \$14.50 to \$15.50.

—D. F. Lange

#### WYOMING

Morton, Fremont County  
August 16, 1960

There have been some sales of yearling ewes recently in this area at \$19.

We have had good feed conditions on our summer range this year. They are much better than last year. The moisture has also been better.

Our lambs should come off the range this season in good condition.

—Medley A. Wertz

Rockpoint, Campbell County  
August 12, 1960

Feeder lambs have been contracted in this area at 15 cents and fine-wooled ewe lambs at 15½ cents. There have been some sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes and crossbred yearling ewes at \$12 to \$15.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in very poor condition, and we had such a good crop to begin with.

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AUCTIONEER

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The feed conditions on our summer range are terrible. We had one inch of rain in May and one inch in August. We had better grass on our range the first of September last year than we had to begin with this summer.

I received the returns for my wool in July at .5167 cents net.

—Bruce West

Lusk, Niobrara County  
August 11, 1960

This has been an unusually dry year and feed conditions on the summer range are very poor. It is much drier and we have much less feed this year than we had last year.

I pasture my lambs and ewes on irrigated pasture. They grade choice and weigh about 95 pounds.

There is less demand for yearling ewes this year than there was last year. No yearling ewes have been sold recently in this area.

—N. F. Larson



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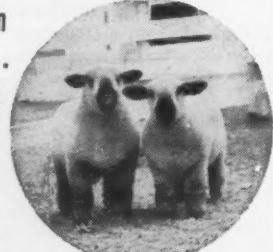
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DUBOIS, IDAHO

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Gillette, Campbell County  
August 13, 1960

Our summer feed is very short, and about 30 per cent of what it was in 1959. Our moisture this year is about 25 per cent of normal.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in fairly good condition, but our summer and winter range will both be eaten into the ground.

I have heard of some contracts on lambs being made for 16 cents.

—Ed R. Willard

Douglas, Converse County  
August 16, 1960

A good share of the wool in this area has been sold. The offering price since June has been in the low 30's. What wool is left will probably be held for a higher price later.

There is no demand at all for yearling ewes this year. Feed is so short everyone is trying to sell instead of buy.

My summer range is in the mountains. It is good, but dry. Our winter range is north of the Platte River and is the driest in weather history. Compared to last year, the mountain range is as good or better but the winter range is much drier.

We have been having some hard wind the past ten days, but no rain since June.

Larkspur and death camas are very bad in our area, but nothing is being done to control these weeds.

Our lambs will come off the range this season in about the same or better condition than last year. They will weigh about 70 to 75 pounds, as usual.

—E. J. Werner

Riverton, Fremont County  
August 10, 1960

The demand for yearling ewes in this area is about the same as last year. With the low lamb prices being paid and high hay prices, a lot of farm flocks will be sold.

Our range is irrigated. However other ranges are very short and dry. The conditions are much drier this year than they were last year. This is the driest period on record. We have had only about one inch of rain in a year.

Fat lambs have been contracted in this area for \$18.75 and feeders for \$17. Mixed lots moved at \$17.50. Some fine-wooled yearling ewes sold at \$17 recently.

Our farm lambs are fat this year, but range lambs in this locality will probably be feeders.

We have had some trouble with alfalfa aphids on the hay. To try and control this, we cut the hay early and got a very short crop.

—Marvin West

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BARTON, LEE R.  
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BRADFORD, MARK  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
DICKENS, JACK  
Walden, Colorado  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
HOWEY, VERN  
Center, Colorado  
KAISER, A. C. (AL)  
102 - 2nd Ave., Monte Vista, Colorado  
KILLIAN, BYRON  
Salem, Utah  
MARKLEY, JACK  
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1  
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.  
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
NORDAN, L. A.  
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
POWELL, A. W.  
Sisseton, South Dakota  
RHOADES, A. FOSTER  
Hanna, Utah  
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
THOMAS, PETE & GARTH  
Malad, Idaho

## CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado  
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## HAMPSHIRE

ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Carey, Idaho  
LINFORD, A. R.  
Raymond, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

## RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE  
Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
JENSEN & SON, HAROLD  
Ephraim, Utah  
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, INC.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.  
1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Node, Wyoming

THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana  
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH  
Spanish Farms  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
WITHERS, JOHN V.  
Paisley, Oregon

## ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.  
Rte. 1, Box 12  
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

## SUFFOLKS

ARMACOST, EARL  
Cambridge, Idaho  
BECKER, M. W.  
Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
COGHILL, LOUIS W.  
Steamboat Springs, Colorado  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
HAYS & SON, J. R.  
Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Carey, Idaho  
LARSEN, JACK D.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
MOON, MYRTHEN N.  
Tabiona, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah  
WARFIELD, L. D.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
WILLIAMS, RALEIGH  
Spanish Farms  
Spanish Fork, Utah

## TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN  
Spearfish, South Dakota  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Helena, Montana

# *A Message . . . . .*

## **Regarding the 45th National Ram Sale**

In spite of the decrease in prices at our 45th ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE, we wish to thank the 109 buyers from 12 states and Canada for their participation in the sale.

The prices were a reflection of present conditions—extreme drought in the western states, a practically non-existent wool market and a severe break in lamb prices.

We heard much pessimism at the sale but we would like to point out that the sheep industry has seen bad times before. The important thing now is to unite in action to bring about better days for the industry. Certainly, it is important that you contact every candidate for national office this fall and get his promise of support for the extension of the National Wool Act in the next session of Congress as well as for legislation to control imports of lamb, mutton and wool fabrics.

We hope that better days are on the way for the sheep industry and that they will come soon.

### **The Management of the National Ram Sale**

*Dates for next year's sale to be announced next month*

